RECORDS CLASSIFICATION FORM FOR REGION V
RCRA RECORDS

Today's Date: 11/18/2016

Site Name: Ortek, Inc.

ID Number: ILD 000 646 786

Date(s) of Documents: see below

Type(s) of Document: SPCC Plan and Completion Report made in response to an Administrative Consent Order (RCRA)

Quantity of Documents: No. of Box(es) _____ No. of Folder(s): 2 binders

Sensitive: CBI Room _____ Enforcement Sensitive (Red Folder) ✓

Documents can go to Federal Record Center: Yes ✓ No ____
(Documents from FRC can be recalled in 48-72 hours)

Submitted by: Brian Kennedy

Telephone Number: 3-4383

Comments: _____

SPCC Plan – 12/4/2015

Completion Report – 12/11/2015

ILD 000 6446 786

December 4, 2015
Project No. 3002-300-51-01

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

ORTEK, INC

7601 W. 47th Street

McCook, Illinois

PREPARED BY

Weaver Consultants Group

Weaver Consultants Group

December 4, 2015

Mr. Joseph Ulfig, PE (SC-5J)
Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Section

and

Mr. Brian Kennedy (LR-8J)
USEPA Region 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604

Re: Spill Prevention and Control and Countermeasure Plan
7601 W. 47th Street
McCook, IL
Facility ID No. ILD000646786
Project No.: 3002-300-51-01

Dear Messrs Ulfig and Kennedy:

Weaver Consultants Group North Central, LLC (WCG) as enclosed a copy of the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan prepared for the above referenced facility in connection with the Administrative Orders on Consent (AOC) with the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Included in the SPCC plan is a certification that the secondary containment and non-RCRA tank decommissioning set forth in the AOCs has been completed in accordance with the applicable regulations. Ortek will be supplementing this portion of the SPCC Plan with complete financial records related to those activities within one week in addition to the implementation of the SPCC plan.

35 E. Wacker Drive • Suite 1250 • Chicago, Illinois 60601 • 312.922.1030 • wcgrp.com • Offices Nationwide

If you should have any questions or comments concerning this proposal, please do not hesitate to contact us at 312-922-1030 or Mr. Lowell Aughenbaugh of Ortek at 708-762-5117.

Sincerely,

Weaver Consultants Group North Central, LLC

Andrew S. Perdue
Senior Project Manager

cc: Mr. Robert M. Peachey – USEPA
Mr. Kevin Mahoney – Tressler, LLP
Mr. Lowell Aughenbaugh – Ortek, Inc.

December 4, 2015
3002-300-51-01

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

ORTEK, INC

7601 W. 47th Street

McCook, Illinois

PREPARED BY

Weaver Consultants Group

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan for Ortek, Inc. (Ortek), in McCook, Illinois (the 'facility') has been prepared in accordance with the USEPA's SPCC Rules and the Steel Tank Institute and API 653 tank inspection standard. As a facility with an aboveground storage capacity greater than 1,320 gallons of oil with the potential to discharge oil into navigable waters, the facility is required to comply with federal SPCC requirements.

The SPCC Plan has been organized to provide detailed information following the sequence of 40 CFR 112.7 with citations for the corresponding SPCC rules included in the section headings. A Spill Response Guide is provided in **Attachment 1** which includes emergency contact information, decision trees, response checklists, and notification and reporting information. The SPCC Plan also includes an Implementation Schedule provided in **Attachment 2**, which details the additional installations or equipment and revisions to procedures that are not operational as of the date of the plan.

The facility consists of nine (9) above ground storage tank areas (Area 1-Area 9) as shown on **Figure 2**. Area 1 and Area 2 are the only areas that contain oil sources as shown in **Table 1** - Oil Tank Inventory Summary. Area 8, which is used for the waste water treatment of oily water has also been included in the plan as described herein. There is no aboveground permanent oil storage in Area 8. The tanks located in the remaining Areas have been decommissioned in accordance with 40 CFR 112.2 where all liquid and sludge has been removed from the tank, all connecting lines and piping have been disconnected and blanked off, all valves have been closed and locked, and conspicuous signs have been posted on each tank stating that it is a permanently closed container and noting the date of closure. A summary of the decommissioned tanks is included in **Table 2**. Additional buildings are also housed on the property; however, they do not contain oil sources (Maintenance and Laboratory Facility and the Main Office Trailer) with capacities meeting SPCC requirements. The layout of the property, surrounding area is included in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**.

The total oil and petroleum material storage addressed by this SPCC Plan is approximately 992,070 gallons. Approximately 66,030 gallons of non-oil or petroleum are stored at the facility. In addition, the site has permanently closed 1,410,378 gallons of tank storage capacity at the facility in accordance with 40 CFR 112.2. Potential spill predictions are provided in the

attached **Table 1** including additional information on the tanks including a listing of the source of the potential spills, the direction of flow, the volume, and controls and countermeasures in place to mitigate the likelihood of the spill reaching navigable waters of the United States.

CERTIFICATION PAGE

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER CERTIFICATION

I hereby attest that I am familiar with the provisions and requirements of 40 CFR 112, and that either I or my agent has examined the facility. I have reviewed this SPCC Plan and I hereby certify that it is adequate for the facility and has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices including consideration of applicable industry standards.

Engineer: Bryan de Varona

Signature:

Registration Number: 062-055306

Date: 12/2/15

12/2/15

MANAGEMENT APPROVAL

The SPCC Plan is hereby approved and resources will be committed as necessary in order to fully implement the plan as described.

Authorized Representative: Lowell Aughenbaugh

Title: President

Signature: _____

Date: _____

In accordance with 40 CFR 112.5(b), a review and evaluation of this SPCC Plan is completed at least once every five years. As a result of this review and evaluation, the SPCC Plan shall be amended within six months of the review to include more effective prevention and control technology if: (1) such technology has been field-proven at the time of review, and (2) such technology will significantly reduce the likelihood of a spill event from the facility. Furthermore, this SPCC Plan shall be amended whenever there is a change in facility design, construction, operation or maintenance which materially affects the facility's potential for the discharge of oil. Any amendment to this SPCC Plan shall be certified by a Professional Engineer.

SPCC REVIEW ACKNOWLEDGEMENT*

REVIEW DATE	SIGNATURE

*Complete a review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan at least once every five years. As a result of this review and evaluation, you must amend your SPCC Plan within six months of the review to include more effective prevention and control technology if the technology has been field-proven at the time of the review and will significantly reduce the likelihood of a discharge as described in §112.1(b) from the facility (40 CFR 112.7(a) (1)).

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND APPLICABILITY

1.1 Regulatory Background

This Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan for Ortek, Inc. (Ortek), located at 7601 West 47th Street in McCook, Illinois (the facility) has been prepared in accordance with federal regulations specified by the USEPA's Oil Pollution Prevention regulations (40 CFR 112) (SPCC Rules).

1.1.1 Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan Requirements

The Oil Pollution Prevention Rule, Part 112 of 40 CFR, outlines requirements for facilities to prepare and implement plans to prevent discharge of oil into navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines. Subpart A includes Sections 112.1 through 112.7, which are the general requirements for facilities and types of oils. Subpart B includes Sections 112.8 through 112.11, which includes the requirements for petroleum and non-petroleum oils, except animal, fish and vegetable oils. Subpart C includes Sections 112.12 through 112.15, which includes the requirements for animal, fish and vegetable oils. Subpart D includes Sections 112.20 through 112.21, which includes the requirements for Facility Response Plans (FRP) for facilities that have the potential to cause substantial harm to the environment.

Sections 112.1 through 112.8 of Subparts A and B are applicable to the facility. Section 112.3 requires the preparation and implementation of a SPCC Plan. Sections 112.4 through 112.8 outline the requirements for the SPCC Plan for onshore facilities (excluding production facilities). Remaining sections of Subpart B include SPCC requirements for production and offshore facilities are applied as necessary. Subpart D Sections 112.20 through 112.21 outline the needs for the FRP. Currently the facility has the capacity to store 992,070 gallons of oil and petroleum products. The FRP threshold is one million gallons of petroleum product storage. If in the future the facility increases the petroleum storage capacity by 7,930 gallons an FRP will be prepared and implemented.

On December 11, 1973, legislation (40 CFR 112) went into effect allowing the USEPA to require non-transportation related facilities to prepare and implement an SPCC Plan to prevent any discharge of oil into navigable waters or adjoining shorelines of the United States. In general, SPCC Plans are required for all existing and new facilities meeting the following criteria:

1. The facility must be non-transportation related;

2. The facility must have an aggregate storage capacity greater than 1,320 gallons or a total underground storage capacity greater than 42,000 gallons (containers with a capacity of 55 gallons or greater are counted in the calculation for aboveground storage capacity and containers with less than 55 gallons capacity are exempt); and
3. There must be a reasonable expectation of a discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines of the United States.

The SPCC regulations require applicable facility owner/operators to prepare and implement an SPCC Plan for their facility. The SPCC Plan must address the requirements of 40 CFR 112 including the following main elements:

1. Certification by a licensed Professional Engineer;
2. Operating procedures implemented by the facility to prevent oil spills;
3. Control measures installed to prevent a spill from entering navigable waters or adjoining shorelines (e.g. oil containers are required to have secondary containment);
4. Countermeasures to contain, cleanup, and mitigate the effects of an oil spill that have the potential to impact navigable waters or adjoining shorelines of the United States; and,
5. Methods of disposing of recovered materials.

Under the SPCC regulations, "oil" is defined as "oil of any kind or in any form, including but not limited to petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, synthetic oils, mineral oils, oil refuse and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil and oily mixtures." According to published EPA documents, this definition includes non-petroleum oils, animal and vegetable oil, mineral oil, and others.

1.2 Applicability and Purpose

EPA regulations define a spill event as the discharge of oil into, or upon, the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines, in harmful quantities. Federal Regulations under the Clean Water Act, and state regulations, define harmful quantity as petroleum spills into waterways that result in a violation of an applicable water quality standard or cause a film, sheen or discoloration of the surface waters or adjoining shorelines or cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines. Contaminated ground water may also have the potential to seep, leach, or flow into navigable water, which would be included in this definition. Storm sewers are considered to fall under

the definition of a "navigable waterway" since most storm sewers discharge into a navigable waterway. As a non-transportation related facility with an aboveground storage capacity greater than 1,320 gallons of oil with the reasonable potential to discharge oil into navigable waters of the U.S., the facility is required to comply with EPA's SPCC requirements, as described in 40 CFR 112.1.

This SPCC Plan addresses three general topics for oil and petroleum materials:

1. Operating procedures to prevent a spill;
2. Control measures in-place to prevent a spill from entering navigable waters or adjoining shorelines; and
3. Countermeasures to contain, cleanup, and mitigate the effects of spills that have the potential to impact navigable waters or adjoining shorelines of the U.S.

1.3 SPCC Plan Conformance and Organization – 40 CFR 112.7(a) (1)

As required by 40 CFR 112.7, the SPCC Plan must follow the sequence of Section 112.7 or provide cross-references to the requirements. Citations for SPCC Rules are included in section headings in addition to a summary of requirements in each applicable section. A Spill Response Guide is provided in **Attachment 1** which includes site emergency contact information, site decision trees, site response checklists, and site notification and reporting information. The SPCC Plan also includes an Implementation Schedule provided in **Attachment 2**, which details the additional installations or equipment and revisions to procedures that are not yet fully operational.

In accordance with SPCC regulations, this Plan has been signed by a Professional Engineer, and management has indicated their approval to implement this Plan as described by signing the certification page in the front of this SPCC Plan. SPCC Rules, specifically 40 CFR 112.5(b), require that a review and evaluation of this Plan must be completed at least once every five years. Furthermore, this SPCC Plan shall be amended whenever there is a change in facility design, construction, operation or maintenance which materially affects the facility's potential for the discharge of polluting materials. Any amendment to this SPCC Plan shall be certified by a Professional Engineer. A copy of this SPCC Plan must be maintained at the facility. The Plan shall also be made available to the regulatory personnel for on-site review. This SPCC Plan was developed to meet the requirements of the amendments to the SPCC rule were finalized on January 14, 2010 and is designed to be generally consistent with current facility operating

procedures wherever possible. Technical amendments materially affect a facility's potential to discharge oil and require the application of good engineering practice. Administrative (non-technical) amendments, which do not require certification, can include the following:

- Changes to the contact list,
- Phone numbers, or
- Product (oil type) changes if the new product is compatible with conditions in the existing tank and secondary containment.

Additionally, **Attachment 4** provides a Notice to Tank Truck Drivers (that has been circulated to all truck drivers entering the facility) and **Attachment 5** contains the SPCC periodic Inspection Checklists. **Attachment 6** includes a copy of the Inspection Records forms that will be used for this facility. Future completed Inspection Records to be maintained at the facility with the SPCC Plan under separate cover and identified in **Attachment 6**. **Attachment 7** is the SPCC Training and Briefing Record and **Attachment 8** is the Written Commitment to Manpower, Equipment, and Materials. **Attachment 9** is the SPCC Regulation 40 CFR part 112.

2.0 FACILITY INFORMATION

2.1 Owner and Operator

Site Name:	Ortek, Inc.
Mailing/Street Address:	7601 W. 47th Street McCook, Illinois, 60611
Owner:	North American Refining Company 7601 West 47th Street McCook, Illinois 60525
Operator:	Ortek, Inc. 7601 West 47th Street McCook, Illinois 60525
Ortek Main Phone Number:	(708) 762-5117
Facility Contact:	Lowell Aughenbaugh

2.2 Site Location

The Ortek facility generally lies north of the Chicago and Illinois Western Railroad and the Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railroad, east of Joliet Road, south of 47th Street and west of Des Plaines River. A portion of the Berwyn, Illinois United State Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle map showing the facility and surrounding areas is attached as **Figure 1**.

2.3 Facility Operations

Ortek uses the facility for used oil and glycol refining, reclaiming, and packaging. According to Mr. Lowell Aughenbaugh, Ortek has occupied the property since approximately 1996. Ortek employs nine (9) employees. The facility is a constantly attended operation with facilities management personnel on-site 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. **Figure 2** shows the general layout of the facility. The following includes a summary of the building and areas addressed within this SPCC Plan:

- Area 1: Southern Tank Area. This area contains thirty-one (31) tanks that store Oily Waste Water, Environmental Waste Oil, and T1 and T2 LT Fuel that have an impervious groundcover and containment walls as the secondary containment system. This area also has a lift station that is manually operated and transports waste product to the API Separator located in Area 8. The storm sewers located within the containment walls

have been sealed.

- Area 2: Western Tank Area. This area contains twenty-two (22) tanks. Tank 100 stores Oily Waste Water and is the only tank in service in this area. The tank that has an impervious groundcover and containment walls as the secondary containment system. This Area also has a water source valve vault and manway: the manway cover has been sealed. The remaining tanks in Area 2 have been decommissioned in accordance with 40 CFR 112.2.

- Area 3: Blending (Boiler) Building. This area contains twenty-three (23) tanks that have been decommissioned in accordance with 40 CFR 112.2.

- Area 4: North Side of Boiler Building. This area contains seven (7) tanks that have been decommissioned in accordance with 40 CFR 112.2.

- Area 5: South Side of Boiler Building. This area contains four (4) tanks that have been decommissioned in accordance with 40 CFR 112.2.

- Area 6: East Side of Boiler Building. This area contains eight (8) tanks that have been decommissioned in accordance with 40 CFR 112.2.

- Area 7: East Side of Maintenance & Lab Facility. This area contains nineteen (19) tanks that have been decommissioned in accordance with 40 CFR 112.2.

- Area 8: Wastewater Treatment Area. This area contains four (4) tanks that store wastewater treatment chemicals that have an impervious ground and containment walls as the secondary containment system. This area does not contain oil containing tanks.

- Area 9: Tank 400 Northwest Corner of the facility. This area contains one (1) tank that is has been decommissioned in accordance with 40 CFR 112.2.

2.4 Petroleum Storage

40 CFR 112.2 defines "Oil" as:

> *"Oil means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to: fats, oils, or greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin, vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts,*

fruits, or kernels; and, other oils and greases, including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, mineral oils, oil refuse, or oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil."

"Bulk Storage Container" is defined as:

"Any container used to store oil. These containers are used for purposes including, but not limited to, the storage of oil prior to use, while being used, or prior to further distribution in commerce. Oil-filled electrical, operating, or mechanical equipment is not a bulk storage container."

The facility is an oily wastewater treatment facility and used oil recycler (re-refiner), compounder/blender, and packager. The petroleum storage tanks at the facility are aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) with the exception of the API separator in Area 8 which is underground. The permanent aboveground piping at the facility does not come in contact with loading or unloading operations outside of the secondary containment areas. The facility also operates a wastewater treatment area that treats wastewater or storm water collected at the facility.

Loading and unloading of material into the tanks located in Area 1 and Area 2 will occur within the secondary containment area. **Table 1 - Oil Tank Inventory** presents an inventory of the oil storage tanks and containers addressed in this SPCC plan. A prediction of the direction, rate of flow, and total quantity of oil which could potentially be discharged from the facility as a result of each type of major equipment failure (i.e., the potential spill predictions) is also included in **Table 1** of this Plan. Additional information is included on the controls and countermeasures in place to mitigate the likelihood of the spill reaching waters of the United States. In addition **Table 2** contains a summary of the tanks decommissioned at the property.

2.5 Drainage Patterns

The facility is located within the Village of McCook city limits (**Figure 1**). The topography of the site slopes from street level grade along 47th Street to the south and southeast. Based on the topography in the area of the facility, the anticipated surface water flow direction would be to the east and southeast towards the Des Plaines River located approximately 200 to 500 feet east and southeast of the facility.

Facility storm water drainage is collected in a series of floor drains within the containment areas and storm sewers. Collected storm water is routed to the API Separator in Area 8

(Wastewater Treatment Area) for treatment prior to discharge to the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRD) sanitary sewer system for further treatment.

3.0 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES

3.1 Facility Layout – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)

Facility layout drawings that present this information are included in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2** and are described in **Section 2.0** of this SPCC Plan. These figures show the geographic location of the facility, facility layout, and the location of applicable tanks and areas discussed in this Plan.

3.1.1 Types of Oil – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(i)

Oil stored at the facility consists of used oil, waste oil, base oils, flushing oil, blended oil, #5 fuel oil, light oil, and oily waste emulsion. These oils are used for the refining operations, temporary storage, blending, and other operations at the facility. An inventory of oil types and storage capacities is included in **Table 1**.

3.1.2 Discharge Prevention – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(ii)

In order to prevent discharges of oil, the facility shall exercise care during routine handling of oil products (i.e. during loading, unloading, material transfers, etc.). The facility also conducts inspections, training of oil-handling personnel, and maintains site security. The facility requires drivers to comply with Department of Transportation regulations for loading and unloading (49 CFR 177.834 and 177.837) operations. Trucks that enter and exit the property pass by the Main Office Trailer where they are initially viewed (and recorded) by facility personnel. The Notice to Tank Truck Drivers provided in **Attachment 4** has been distributed to all fuel contractors that enter and leave the facility. This notice has also been posted in the scale house when you enter the facility. The Notice provides a list of rules for the tank truck driver to follow to mitigate the possibility of a release of substances to the environment. All transfers will be supervised by facility personnel. Facility fill port discharge prevention measures include monitoring all loading, unloading, and transfer operations. During loading, trucks will use wheel chocks to prevent vehicles from departing prior to disconnection of transfer lines. Additional details of these prevention measures are included in the following sections.

3.1.2.1 Diesel Tank Filling

The historical diesel tanks located in Area 6 have been decommissioned in accordance with 40 CFR 112.2. No other diesel tanks are present on-site.

3.1.2.2 Hydraulic Oil Elevator Reservoir

This section does not apply to the facility because no hydraulic elevators are located at the facility.

3.1.2.3 Oil/Water Separators

The facility has two oil water separators located in Area 1 and Area 8. The material from the Area 1 oil/water separator is transferred by Ortek employees via one of two manually operated pumps to either a tank for storage in Area 1 or to the oil water separator in Area 8 (API Separator) for waste water treatment prior to discharge to the MWRD. Each pump is only active when it is manually operated. In addition, a gate valve is present prior to the API to stop flow from Area 1 to Area 8. The majority of the oil product collected in the oil/water separator remains in Area 1 for storage, treatment or handling. Any residual material from the oil/water separator is removed on an as needed basis for off-site disposal.

3.1.3 Discharge or Drainage Controls – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(iii)

For discharge and drainage controls, the SPCC Plan addresses the secondary containment methods and other structures used for control of possible discharges. Additional details of these prevention measures are included in the following sections:

3.1.3.1 Fill Port Areas

The fill ports that accept incoming used oil are located in and connect through the north side of the containment wall of Area 1. These fill ports are monitored by Ortek employees during loading, unloading, and transfer operations. Spill pans, labeled as 'used oil' are used to contain any leaking products on the ground surface during transfer operations. Individual tank fill ports are located entirely within the secondary containment of Area 1. Each active tank is filled and emptied within the secondary containment area of Area 1. In accordance with SPCC Rules described herein, appropriate containment is required to prevent a discharge of petroleum material.

Additionally a 3,700 square-foot concrete pad spill containment area, that has side wall

enclosures on the northern and southern ends, is located directly adjacent to the fill ports for Area 1. This concrete pad slopes toward the central portion of the pad and provides potential emergency spill containment in the event of a release during filling operations. This loading area is able to contain approximately 17,200 gallons of product to allow Ortek employees to control a spill event. The storm drain that is located in this area is sealed shut during transfer operations and spilled material will not enter the drain. This storm drain empties to the storm drain located in Area 6 which is connected to overhead piping that empties into the oil/water separator in Area 1. The secondary containment area adjacent to the fill ports is depicted in **Figure 3** and supporting calculations for the containment capacity are included in **Table 5**. Any material collected in this area will be manually transferred to the API separator in Area 8. Containment walls that surround Area 1, Area 2, and Area 8 at the facility are further discussed in **Section 3.3** of this Plan.

3.1.3.2 Diesel Tanks

The diesel storage tanks located in Area 6 have been decommissioned in accordance with 40 CFR 112.2. As such, no other diesel tanks are present on-site.

3.1.4 Discharge Countermeasures – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(iv)

Information regarding spill countermeasures is contained in the Spill Response Guide, which is located in **Attachment 1** of this Plan.

3.1.5 Methods of Disposal – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(v)

Information regarding disposal of spill cleanup materials is contained in the Spill Response Guide, which is located in **Attachment 1** of this Plan.

3.1.6 Contact List and Phone Numbers - 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(vi)

A contact list for spill notification and response is contained in the Spill Response Guide, which is located in **Attachment 1** of this Plan.

3.1.7 Spill Reporting Under SPCC Rules – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(4)

Spill reporting procedures are contained in the Spill Response Guide, which is located in **Attachment 1** of this Plan.

3.1.8 Emergency Procedures – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(5)

Emergency response procedures are contained in the Spill Response Guide, which is located in **Attachment 1** of this Plan.

3.2 Potential Spill Predictions – 40 CFR 112.7(b)

Potential for spills includes loading or unloading equipment, tank overflow, rupture, or leakage, or other equipment known to be a source of a discharge. Area 1 and Area 2 are the only areas at the facility that contain petroleum products. A spill in these areas would remain in the containment area surrounding the tanks. A prediction of the direction, rate of flow, and total volume of oil that could potentially be discharged from the facility is provided in **Table 1**. Also as previously mentioned a 3,700 square-foot concrete pad spill containment area, that has side wall enclosures on the northern and southern ends, is located directly adjacent to the fill ports for Area 1. This concrete pad slopes toward the central portion of the pad and provides potential emergency spill containment in the event of a release during filling operations.

3.3 Appropriate Containment – 40 CFR 112.7(c)

Ortek has installed secondary containment (concrete containment walls with an impervious concrete or asphalt paved ground cover) around Area 1, Area 2, and Area 8. The system provides temporary containment of discharged oil until the appropriate actions are taken to abate the source of the discharge and remove oil from areas where it has accumulated to prevent it from reaching navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. The containment system, including the walls and floors, are capable of containing oil and have been constructed so any discharge from a primary containment system, such as a tank, will not escape the containment system before cleanup occurs. Access to the areas for maintenance and/or inspections is via galvanized steel access ladders with handrails.

The containment wall heights for Area 1 and Area 2 were calculated to contain 110% of the largest tank volume in each area. After reviewing the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Maps and the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District (MWRD) Cook County Stormwater Management Plan it was determined that the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) established for the site is an of 598.8 feet above mean sea level (msl). An additional foot of containment was added to the BFE to provide additional freeboard above the BFE. The secondary containment for Area 1, Area 2, and Area 8 was constructed to a minimum wall height of 600 msl. Secondary containment was constructed around Area 8 to minimize the

potential for infiltration and potential bypass of the API in the event of a flood.

Ortek constructed the containment walls with the resources available at the facility. The materials were purchased by Ortek and the site resources were utilized to construct the secondary containment. Any changes noticed by the facility personal with the secondary containment walls and impervious ground cover are corrected (sealed, patched, etc.) as needed. The calculations for the secondary containment volume and wall height compared to the BFE are presented in **Table 5**. Because there is no aboveground permanent oil storage in Area 8, secondary containment calculations are anot provided. The wall height in Area 8 was constructed to minimize the potential for waters to enter and bypass any oil containing material in the API in the event of a flood.

As previously stated, fill ports for loading and unloading operations are located in and connect through the north side of the containment wall in Area 1. No permanent oil storage capacity is present in the vicinity of the fill ports outside of Area 1. The secondary containment in this area is intended to only serve material loading and unloading operations. A 3,700 square-foot concrete pad emergency spill area, that has side wall enclosures on the northern and southern ends, is located directly to the north of the wall penetrations. This concrete pad slopes toward the central portion of the pad and provides potential emergency spill containment if human intervention were ignored. The storm drain that is located in this area is sealed shut during transfer operations and spilled material will not enter the drain. Any material collected in this area will be manually transferred to the API separator in Area 8. This area is able to contain approximately 17,200 gallons of product to allow Ortek employees to control a spill event (a typical tanker truck is approximately 4,000 to 6,000 gallons). The secondary containment area adjacent to the fill ports is depicted in **Figure 3** and supporting calculations for the containment capacity are included on **Table 5**. The facility also utilizes the following:

- Curbing or drip pans labeled with what is temporarily stored;
- Sumps and collection systems;
- Weirs and booms; and
- Sorbent materials.

3.4 Practicality of Required Prevention Measures - 40 CFR 112.7(d)

This section is not applicable, since the prevention measures at the site are practical.

3.5 Inspections, Tests and Records - 40 CFR 112.7(e)

The employees conduct general visual inspections of the tanks in Area 1 and Area 2 during daily routines and operations. If issues are noted, a work order is created and appropriate repairs are made within a reasonable time frame. Records of the repairs will be maintained at the facility. A monthly inspection will be completed on each active containment vessel and a copy of the inspection record will be retained either electronically or in hard copy form. An annual inspection will also be performed and records will be maintained electronically or in hard copy form. Any discrepancies noted during the inspections will be corrected as soon as practicable to prevent the discharge of oil. The inspection forms have been included in **Attachment 5** and **Attachment 6** of this Plan.

The Steel Tank Institute (STI) Standard and API 653: Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction provide the inspection requirements and evaluation criteria required to assess the suitability for continued service for aboveground storage tanks until the next inspection. The purpose of conducting inspections is to identify the condition of and changes to the AST since the last inspection. The following tank factors are used to assess the inspection type:

- Size,
- Age,
- Type of spill control,
- Shop-fabricated or field-erected.

The tanks at the facility are field erected and shop-fabricated AST's with no Spill Control and no CRDM (leak detection devices), so the inspection requirements in accordance with the STI and API 653 standards need to have a Periodic (Monthly and Annual) AST Inspections conducted by the Owner's Representative plus a Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector every five (5) to ten (10) years depending on the condition of the tank. Each tank should be evaluated on an individual basis. If the site suspects the tank needs additional inspections they should be scheduled immediately.

As discussed in **Attachment 2** of this Plan in accordance with the STI Standard the and API 653 Standard the current facility inspection protocol will be enhanced to include inspection of tanks and associated equipment as addressed in this SPCC Plan. Per the standards above the tanks that are in use at the facility will need to be certified by a certified inspector. The revision of the facility's inspection protocol as well as the requirement for a certified inspection

for the facility tanks will be completed by December 2015.

3.5.1 Periodic Inspection Procedures

Select facility personnel shall complete periodic visual tank inspections monthly and annually, at a minimum, in accordance with STI Standards using the Facility Inspection Checklists included in **Attachment 5**. The periodic inspections may be performed by a person knowledgeable of the facility storage operations, type of tanks and components, and product stored in the tanks.

The Monthly Periodic Inspections shall consist of an evaluation of following items:

- Tank Containment;
- Tank Attachments and Appurtances.

These inspections shall be used to assess the need for formal external inspections beyond the minimum outlined in the STI Standard. According to the criteria in the forms and definitions in the STI Standard, non-conforming items important to tank or containment integrity require evaluation by an engineer experienced in AST design, a certified inspector, or a tank manufacturer who shall determine the corrective action. If problems are observed during daily activities, then they shall be documented, reported, and remedied immediately as necessary. Records of the inspections shall be maintained on file. Equipment shall also be routinely visually inspected. The regular inspections will include the tanks, foundations and supports for deterioration and maintenance needs. In addition, tanks shall be inspected when repairs are completed.

In summary, Annual Periodic Inspections shall consist of an evaluation of following items:

- Tank Containment;
- Tank Foundation and Supports;
- Cathodic Protection;
- Tank External Coating;
- Tank Shell/Heads;
- Tank Manways, Piping, and Equipment within Secondary Containment;
- Tank Roof;

- Level and Overfill Prevention Equipment; and
- Electrical Equipment.

Records of the AST inspection program will be maintained with this SPCC Plan for a period of three years. Electronic copies will be maintained by Ortek. Hard copies will be made available upon request. The inspections shall be scheduled by the facility manager and implemented by the individual completing the inspection. The facility inspection program shall adhere to the STI Standard and generally accepted management practices for spill prevention measures.

Inspection forms shall be reviewed and signed by the facility manager on an annual basis and maintained on file for at least three years. The inspections shall be conducted to identify potential hazards including:

- Poor containment area condition;
- Leaking containers;
- Poor container condition;
- Improper labeling of containers;
- Inadequate aisle spacing between containers to allow inspection for spills/leaks;
- Open containers; and
- Storage of polluting materials near traffic areas, moving equipment, heat sources, and potential migration points (e.g., floor drains, docks, ingress/egress points).

Deficiencies noted during inspection activities shall be presented to the SPCC Coordinator and corrections shall be completed in a timely manner according to the STI Standard. The two (2) 250,000 gallon tanks are subject to the API 653: Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction standard. The routine in-service inspection shall include a visual inspection of the tank's exterior surfaces. Evidence of leaks, shell distortions, signs of settlement, corrosion, and condition of the foundation, paint coatings should be documented for follow-up action by an authorized inspector. These tanks must be inspected by a Certified Inspector once every (5) five years unless an earlier inspection is warranted by visual inspections.

3.5.2 Formal Inspection Procedures

Formal inspections will be conducted as necessary at the facility by a Certified Inspector. These

procedures shall be performed by the Certified Inspector as outlined above in **Section 3.5**.

3.5.2.1 Formal External and Internal Inspections

The inspector shall develop detailed check lists documenting the inspection. In summary, the Formal External and Internal Inspections include the following items:

- Review of prior inspection reports, if any;
- Check for accuracy of actual conditions;
- Inspect tank fabrication, foundations, and supports;
- Inspect secondary containment structures;
- Assess ancillary equipment, including vents, gauges, piping and valves;
- Observe grounding and coating system;
- Conduct Ultrasonic Thickness Testing at exterior accessible tank areas.
- Shell plates and welds, including any reinforcing, as well as roof areas and insulation damage and associated corrosion is also evaluated as applicable.
- Interior tank conditions
- Corrosion
- Tank substance compatibility
- Internal Stress Cracks

A final report identifying unacceptable conditions and recommended corrective actions, including suitability for continued service will be prepared by the inspector. The repairs suggested will be completed and a record will be maintained at the facility.

3.5.2.2 Recordkeeping

Records of discharge, inspections and training shall be retained as a part of the SPCC Plan in **Attachment 6** and **Attachment 7** for a minimum of three years.

3.6 Personnel Training and Discharge Prevention Procedures – 40 CFR 112.7(f)

The facility oil-handling personnel shall be trained in the operation and maintenance of equipment to minimize discharges; discharge response procedures and protocols; applicable

pollution control laws, rules, and regulations; general facility operations; and, the contents of the facility SPCC Plan. In addition, a person is to be designated at the facility who is accountable for discharge prevention and who reports to facility management.

Discharge prevention training and briefings for oil handling personnel must be scheduled and conducted at least once a year to maintain an adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan. Such briefings must highlight and describe known discharges to waters of the state or failures, malfunctioning components, and any recently developed precautionary measures. Training events will be recorded on the SPCC Training and Briefing Record included in **Attachment 7.**

3.6.1 Personnel Training – 40 CFR 112.7(f)(1)

Facility personnel will be instructed annually as to their responsibilities for compliance with the requirements of the spill laws and emergency response regulations applicable to the facility. This training will include familiarization with the contents of the facility SPCC plan, operations and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharge, safety data sheets (SDS) appropriate to the job assignment and emergency response procedures, equipment, and systems. In accordance with this SPCC Plan, the current in-house personnel training procedures undertaken for the facility will be enhanced to include training procedures as addressed in this SPCC Plan and have been included in **Attachment 2**. Training events will be recorded on the SPCC Training and Briefing Record included in **Attachment 7**. Previous training records have been included in this SPCC Plan.

3.6.2 Designated Person Accountable for Spill Prevention – 40 CFR 112.7(f)(2)

Responsibilities are assigned generally to the SPCC Coordinator. If the individual is not available due to vacations, trips, transfers, terminations, etc., the person filling the position (the Alternate SPCC Coordinator) automatically assumes responsibility. Also, keep in mind that this plan is flexible, and personnel must work together to minimize the effects of an emergency. Management and supervisory persons must review this plan annually to ensure that they are familiar with it. Direct coordination between persons is encouraged to help eliminate problems.

Suggestions for improvement or modifications should be directed to the SPCC Coordinator for review and inclusion in the next revision. Managers and supervisors will assist the SPCC Coordinator in training their personnel as necessary, and training will be held at least annually.

Individuals are responsible for notifying the SPCC Coordinator of any changes in home or office telephone numbers and position so the call list can be updated regularly and accurately.

SPCC Coordination

SPCC Coordinator: Mr. Lowell Aughenbaugh

Alternate SPCC Coordinator: Mr. Robert Kolar

The SPCC Coordinator will direct and coordinate emergency plan activities, and will advise management and company officers as to the extent of the emergency and possible consequences. The SPCC Coordinator will be familiar with environmental control devices and hazard response firms/teams. This person also is responsible for coordination of first aid to injured persons and will probably be one of the first responders to the emergency.

After the emergency is under control, this person will direct the salvage and restart operations and approve any information release to the news media as applicable. The SPCC Coordinator assures the establishment of liaison and communications as necessary with appropriate agencies, and allocates resources necessary to carry out the duties of this plan, etc. They also direct emergency maintenance, utility, and electrical work to prevent injury and minimize damage to property, product, and the environment. Maintenance personnel are responsible for the safe shutdown of the facility. Additional contact names are available in **Attachment 1** of this Plan.

3.6.3 Spill Prevention Briefings – 40 CFR 112.7(f)(3)

Briefing will be scheduled at intervals frequent enough for facility personnel to assure adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan. The briefing will highlight and describe known spill events or failures, malfunctioning components, recently developed precautionary measures, and a general overview of the requirements of the SPCC plan. Briefing events will be recorded on the personal training form included in **Attachment 7**.

3.7 Security - 40 CFR 112.7(g)

Ortek employees are present at the facility 24 hours a day, seven (7) days a week. Upon entry into the property a guard station is where visitors must check-in before entry into the facility. Entry ways are blocked when the facility entry ways are unattended. Cameras are also located at four (4) facility locations and are monitored and recorded by Ortek employees. Motion

sensor lighting is also located throughout the facility.

3.8 Brittle Fracture – 40 CFR 112.7(i)

Brittle fracture is a type of structural failure in aboveground steel tanks, characterized by rapid crack formation that can cause sudden tank failure. If a field-constructed aboveground container undergoes a repair, alteration, reconstruction, or a change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, or has discharged oil or failed due to brittle fracture failure or other catastrophe, evaluate the container for risk of discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, and as necessary, take appropriate action.

3.9 Conformance with Other Requirements– 40 CFR 112.7(j)

In addition to the minimum prevention standards listed under this section, the SPCC Rules require that facilities include in the SPCC Plan a complete discussion of conformance with the applicable requirements and other effective discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in this part or any applicable more stringent state rules, regulations, and guidelines. The facility is in compliance with the federal regulations for oil spill prevention, and response reporting. Illinois has no regulations more stringent than the federal regulations dealing with the prevention and containment of discharges of oil to navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines. This plan integrates the federal SPCC and other requirements as described in **Section 1.0**, including the standards for tank inspections. Conformance with this Plan will provide adherence and conformance with state regulations and guidelines.

3.10 Qualified Oil-filled Operational Equipment- 40 CFR 112.7(k)

The section requires that the owner or operators of facilities with oil-filled operational equipment provide secondary containment for this equipment pursuant to 40 CFR 112.7(c). The facility has a compressor and a hydraulic lift located in Area 3. The compressor uses approximately 6-quarts of hydraulic oil and the hydraulic lift uses approximately 1-quart of oil for operations. This equipment is used on an as-needed basis. Oil-filled operational equipment can have an exception to the secondary containment requirements if secondary containment is deemed impractical and the facility provides a written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to quickly control and clean up the spill. A signed certification page committing to manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful is

included in **Attachment 8** of this Plan. Also, historically, Ortek formerly utilized reactors in Area 7 for company operations which have not been operational in over eight (8) years. These reactors have no historic releases and/or spills. In addition, these reactors have been closed and the tanks associated with them have been decommissioned in accordance with 40 CFR 112.2.

4.0 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES

40 CFR 112.8 contains specific SPCC Plan requirements for onshore facilities (excluding production facilities). This SPCC Plan is required to meet the general requirements of 40 CFR 112.7 as well as the specific discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in 40 CFR 112.8. 40 CFR 112.8(b) requires that appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment be provided to minimize the potential for discharged oil reaching a navigable water course. 40 CFR 112.8(b) provides specific guidelines for appropriate prevention and containment procedures. **Sections 4.1** through **4.3** of this SPCC Plan describe how the facility will comply with these requirements and the standard operating procedures associated with those requirements.

4.1 Facility Drainage Control – 40 CFR 112.8(b)

The drainage control features are described in this section.

4.1.1 Drainage from Diked Storage Areas - 40 CFR 112.8(b)(1)

The tanks and piping systems addressed in this SPCC Plan are located outdoors with the exception of the tanks which are out of service and boilers located in the Boiler Building. A spill inside the containment structures of Area 1 and Area 2 shall be reported and responded to appropriately. Any liquid collected inside the containment area will either be transferred to Area 8 for wastewater treatment or shall be removed and disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. The facility will restrain drainage from diked storage areas by collecting drainage in sumps and plugging any discharge pipes to prevent a discharge into the drainage system or facility effluent treatment system, except where facility systems are designed to control such discharge. The condition of the accumulation will be thoroughly inspected prior to starting the pumps or ejectors to ensure no oil will be discharged from the containment areas. Additionally a 3,700 square-foot concrete pad spill containment area, that has side wall enclosures on the northern and southern ends, is located directly adjacent to the fill ports for Area 1. This concrete pad slopes toward the central portion of the pad and provides potential emergency spill containment in the event of a release during filling operations. If a spill occurs this material will be pumped into the oil/water separator in Area 1.

4.1.2 Manual Valves for Diked Drainage – 40 CFR 112.8(b)(2)

The facility uses valves of manual, open-and-closed design, for the drainage of diked areas that are maintained in a closed position. The facility does not have any flapper-type drain valves to drain diked areas. Since part of the facility drainage could possibly drain directly into a watercourse and not into the on-site wastewater treatment plant, the retained storm water must be inspected to ensure it is uncontaminated, as provided in paragraphs (c)(3)(ii), (iii), and (iv) of this section.

4.1.3 Drainage from Undiked Areas - 40 CFR 112.8(b)(3)

The facility does not have any permanent storage of oil in undiked areas. Tanks that store oil products are located in Area 1 and Area 2 at the site. Containment walls have been built around these Areas to the site BFE with an additional foot for freeboard at a minimum of 600 feet msl. Loading and unloading operations occur through the wall penetrations in Area 1. A 3,700 square-foot concrete pad emergency spill area, that has side wall enclosures on the northern and southern ends, is located directly to the north of the wall penetrations. This concrete pad slopes toward the central portion of the pad and provides potential emergency spill containment if human intervention were ignored. There is a drain located to the north of Area 1 that drains to the storm water drain located to the north of Area 6. The storm water drain located to the north of Area 6 is routed via aboveground, overhead piping, to the oil/water separator located in Area 1. Facility drainage systems from undiked areas with a potential for a discharge is designed to flow into facility sewers designed to retain oil and send this to the on-site wastewater treatment plant. The sewers will be monitored in areas subject to periodic flooding.

4.1.4 Final Discharge - 40 CFR 112.8(b)(4)

The sumps located at facility are manually operated and remain off unless activated by the facility personnel. Oil will be collected and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Additionally, all tanks will be periodically inspected for the presence of excessive oil. Collected oil will be removed for off-site disposal in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Drainage systems will be inspected regularly for any oil and/or accumulation and accumulations will be promptly removed.

4.1.5 Drainage Water Treatment - 40 CFR 112.8(b)(5)

Drainage water that accumulates in the diked areas at the site is pumped to the on-site wastewater treatment area. Material transferred to the API in Area 8 for wastewater treatment is performed manually via a pump in accordance with 40 CFR 112.8(b)(5). This plant is designed to capture and treat drainage at the facility prior to discharge to the MWRD. The MWRD further treats the wastewater under MWRD regulations. The pumps that direct the wastewater to the API tank are permanently installed at the facility. If and when a spill were to occur within the diked areas the material would remain in the diked area until it is manually pumped out and will then be disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Storm water in undiked areas either infiltrates into the site soil or is caught by the facility storm sewer system and is directed towards the wastewater treatment area.

4.2 Bulk Storage Tanks/Secondary Containment – 40 CFR 112.8(c)

Table 1 shows the construction, volume, and content of the tanks located at the facility.

4.2.1 Tank Compatibility (Construction) – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(1)

The design and construction of all bulk storage containers are compatible with the characteristics of the oil product they contain, and with temperature and pressure conditions. Any piping (overhead) between fixed aboveground bulk storage tanks is made of steel and placed aboveground on appropriate supports designed to minimize erosion and stress.

4.2.2 Secondary Containment - 40 CFR 112.8(c)(2)

As shown on **Table 1**, the bulk oil storage tanks located in Area 1 and Area 2 at the facility are located within secondary containment of sufficient size to hold the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. Area 1 previously had three historic monitoring wells located within the containment area. In September and October of 2015 these wells were filled with concrete and permanently closed and sealed. Also Area 1 has two vertical pipes that are connected to the oil/water separator that are used to pump material out of the oil/water separator and into either the tanks in Area 1 or the API separator in Area 8. These pipes are constructed as to extended the connection to the pipes above the BFE and containment wall. Extending the pipe height above the containment wall will prevent the potential for any material to enter the pipes if there is a spill with in the containment area in the event of a flood.

Area 2 has a manway that opens down to the incoming water supply valve located below grade. This manway has a water heater that is electronically connected to a water meter that is located to the west of the manway. The facility has sealed this manway to prevent spilled material to enter. If this area needs to be utilized the seal will be cut for access. The diked areas will also be sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil since the ground area in the tank areas have been sealed and repaved. In addition, the containment walls have been constructed to an elevation of 600 msl which also provides approximately one foot freeboard.

4.2.3 Inspection of Discharge - 40 CFR 112.8(c)(3)

The Ortek tanks and piping systems addressed in this SPCC Plan are located outdoors or inside facility buildings, where a drainage system directs discharges to the API separator prior to discharge to the MWRD sanitary system. Any storm water that will collect in diked areas will be inspected to ensure no oil product is present prior to release. Any existing pits and storm drains within the area will be isolated to ensure all potential escape pathways are addressed. Collected oil will be removed in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

4.2.4 Buried and Partially Buried Tanks - 40 CFR 112.8(c)(4-5)

The API tank is located in Area 8 the 'Wastewater Treatment Area'. The API separator is an underground 8.5ft x 16.3ft concrete vault that functions as an oil water separator and is used for wastewater treatment. This tank is periodically emptied and/or cleaned by an Ortek vendor as needed. No other underground storage tanks or partially buried tanks are present at the site to store oil or petroleum products. UST tank systems are covered by 40 CFR 280. The API is exempt in accordance with 40 CFR 280.10 (b) because it is part of a wastewater treatment tank system and contains a de minimis concentration of regulated (petroleum) substances. Ortek employees manually pump from the oil water separator in Area 1 to the API tank. If a spill has occurred the material would not be pumped. However, Ortek has constructed secondary containment around Area 8 with a minimum wall elevation of 600 feel msl for additional and proactive containment to minimize the potential for infiltration and bypass of the API.

4.2.5 Tank Integrity Testing – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(6)

As discussed in **Section 3.5**, the tanks will undergo periodic and formal inspections in accordance with the latest STI and API 653 guidance and is included in **Attachment 2**.

4.2.6 Control of Leakage Through Internal Heating Coils - 40 CFR 112.8(c)(7)

This section is not applicable, because there are no internal heating coils at the facility.

4.2.7 Good Engineering Practice Construction/Installation - 40 CFR 112.8(c)(8)

The site is a constantly attended operation and all tank filling operations are monitored by site employees. During the filling operations the direct vision gauge on the tank is monitored to ensure over filling does not occur. An Ortek employee is present to monitor the tank gauges and the overall filling of all tanks at the site. Overfill controls and countermeasures used on the individual tanks are included in **Table 1** and further discussed in **Section 3.1**.

4.2.8 Effluent Treatment Facility - 40 CFR 112.8(c)(9)

There is one underground API oil/water separator located in Area 8 – Wastewater Treatment Area. This oil/water separator collects rainwater discharge and other materials from the site as described in this Plan that are manually transferred to it. The oil/water separator will be inspected monthly and annually for the presence of excessive oil. Any collected product will be removed for off-site disposal in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations on an as-needed basis based or on Ortek's observations. Appropriate spill control measures will be undertaken in accordance with the Spill Response Guide in **Attachment 1**. **Table 4** presents the inventory of Spill Control Equipment.

4.2.9 Corrections of Visible Oil Leaks - 40 CFR 112.8(c)(10)

If visible oil leaks are present they will be corrected in accordance with the Spill Response Guide in **Attachment 1**.

4.2.10 Location of Portable Tanks - 40 CFR 112.8(c)(11)

Any small portable tanks, including 55-gallon drums, containers, or totes in use at the facility are located in Area 3 in a curbed area on stored on top of a spill containment pallet.

4.3 Transfer Operations – 40 CFR 112.8(d)

The Notice to Tank Truck Drivers (Notice) provided to drivers is included in **Attachment 4** and discussed along with deployment of wheel chocks at the all fill port locations. The facility has e-mailed, faxed, or mailed the Notice to the tank truck drivers that enter and exit the site. The Notice is also posted in the scale house. All vehicles entering the facility are warned to be sure no vehicle will endanger aboveground piping or other oil transfer operations. Pipe supports at

the facility are designed to minimize abrasion and corrosion and allow for expansion and contraction. All aboveground valves, piping, and appurtenances are regularly inspected. During the inspection general conditions of items flange joints, expansion joints, pipeline supports are assessed to ensure they are operating properly. The above ground pipe located on the eastern perimeter of the site pumps from the oil water separator in Area 1 to Area 8. This pipe is located away from all transfer operations at the facility.

4.3.1 Buried Piping - 40 CFR 112.8(d)(1)

The tanks addressed in this SPCC Plan are single-walled metal above ground storage tanks. There is no underground or buried piping associated with these tanks. However there is buried piping associated with the storm water collection at the facility that was installed when the property was first developed. There is a drain located to the north of Area 1 that drains to the storm water drain located to the north of Area 6. The storm water drain located to the north of Area 6 is routed via aboveground, overhead piping, to the oil/water separator located in Area 1. There is one storm drain located in Area 1 (depicted in Area 1) which has a sump and discharges into the oil/water separator. The oil/water separator is only manually pumped to the API underground tank located in Area 8. This manual pump is always closed and can be closed during the event of an emergency spill. The piping that directs storm water to the API underground tank has been indicated on **Figure 2**. The remaining underground piping is related to storm water drains and are not related to the bulk petroleum storage tanks. If buried piping is exposed, it will be visually inspected for deterioration. If corrosion damage is discovered, further inspection will be performed and corrective action taken, if deemed necessary.

4.3.2 Not-In-Service Pipelines - 40 CFR 112.8(d)(2)

Pipelines not in service or on standby for an extended period (over 3 months) will be capped and enclosed with a lock box covering the cap as a security measure.

4.3.3 Pipe Supports - 40 CFR 112.8(d)(3)

Above ground pipe supports are constructed of steel and are designed to minimize abrasion and corrosion as well as to allow for expansion and contraction according to SPCC Rules.

4.3.4 Aboveground Valve and Pipeline Examination - 40 CFR 112.8(d)(4)

SPCC Rules require that a facility regularly inspect (monthly and annually) aboveground valves, piping, and appurtenances. Valves, pipelines and pipe supports shall be observed regularly by operations personnel. During the inspection, facilities must assess the general condition of items such as flange joints, expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, and metal surfaces. Written records will be kept on file and additional testing of piping shall be conducted if warranted.

4.3.5 Aboveground Piping Protection from Vehicular Traffic - 40 CFR 112.8(d)(5)

The facility will warn all vehicles entering the facility to be sure that no vehicle will endanger aboveground piping or other oil transfer operations. Truck traffic will be monitored for clearances so they come nowhere near the lines.

TABLES

TABLES

TABLE 1- Ortek, Inc Tank Inventory Table

Location	Facility Designation	SPCC Tank Designation	Petroleum Substance	Type (Construction Standard)	Potential Event	Direction of Flow	Total Volume (gallons)	Containment and Diversionary Structures	Control and Countermeasures Provided	Inspection Schedule
Area 1	1	1	OILY WASTE EMULSIONS	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	15,000	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 1	2	2	OILY WASTE EMULSIONS	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	15,000	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 1	3	3	OILY WASTE EMULSIONS	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	15,000	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 1	4	4	OILY WASTE EMULSIONS	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	21,300	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 1	5	5	OILY WASTE EMULSIONS	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	21,300	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 1	6	6	OILY WASTE EMULSIONS	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	21,300	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 1	7	7	#5 FUEL OIL - WET	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	28,770	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 1	8	8	NOT IN SERVICE	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	28,770	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 1	101	101	NOT IN SERVICE	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	250,000	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 1	121	121	#5 FUEL OIL - WET	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	21,300	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 1	123	123	USED OIL	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	21,300	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 1	124	124	USED OIL	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	21,300	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 1	125	125	USED OIL	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	21,300	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 1	126	126	USED OIL	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	21,300	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 1	127	127	USED OIL	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	21,300	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 1	128	128	WATER SOLUBLE	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	21,300	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 1	129	129	WATER SOLUBLE	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	21,300	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 1	130	130	USED OIL	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	21,300	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 1	131	131	USED OIL	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	21,300	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 1	133	133	USED OIL	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	21,300	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector

TABLE 1- Ortek, Inc Tank Inventory Table

Area 1	143	143	NOT IN SERVICE	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	21,300	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 1	144	144	NOT IN SERVICE	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	21,300	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 1	145	145	#5 FUEL OIL - WET	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	21,300	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 2	100	100	Oily Waste Water	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	250,000	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 8	PH TANK	PH TANK	H2O TREATMENT	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	14,540	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
Area 8	DAF	DAF	H20 TREATMENT	Metal AST Single Wall	rupture, leakage	Within the secondary containment area	12,890	Concrete containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume	Secondary Containment capable of containing the capacity of the tank volume.	Monthly and Annual Inspections and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector
						Total Volume	**992,070**			

Total Volume ASTs **992,070** gallons

Table 2 - Summary of Decomissioned Tanks
Ortek, Inc.
7601 W 47th Street, McCook, IL

Updated As Of:	11/19/2015		STATUS OF TANK DECOMISSIONING *				
TANK NUMBER PER AOC	PREVIOUSLY STORED PRODUCT	CAPACITY	1. - Liquid and Sludge Has Been Removed	2. - All Connecting Lines and Piping Have Been Disconnected	3. - All Valves Have Been Closed and Locked	4. - Conspicuous Sign With Closure Date	NOTES
Area 1 - South Area							
D-1	BLEND TANK	15,000	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
D-2	OILY WASTE WATER	15,000	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
120	NOT IN SERVICE	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Not complete	RCRA Closure Tank. Tank is empty and not in use. Closure will per the approved RCRA Closure Plan.
122	NOT IN SERVICE	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Not complete	RCRA Closure Tank. Tank is empty and not in use. Closure will per the approved RCRA Closure Plan.
132	NOT IN SERVICE	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Not complete	RCRA Closure Tank. Tank is empty and not in use. Closure will per the approved RCRA Closure Plan.
146	NOT IN SERVICE	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Not complete	RCRA Closure Tank. Tank is empty and not in use. Closure will per the approved RCRA Closure Plan.
Area 2 - West Area							
13	EMPTY	12,217	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
15	EMPTY	12,217	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
16	EMPTY	12,217	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
17	EMPTY	12,217	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
18	EMPTY	12,217	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
19	EMPTY	12,217	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
98	NOT IN SERVICE	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
99	NOT IN SERVICE	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
306	NOT IN SERVICE	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
307	NOT IN SERVICE	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
405	NOT IN SERVICE	24,500	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
500	ORTEK BASE OIL - 150	19,400	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
501	ORTEK BASE OIL - 150	19,400	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
502	ORTEK BASE OIL - 150	19,400	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
503	ORTEK BASE OIL - 150	19,400	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
504	ORTEK BASE OIL - 150	19,400	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
505	ORTEK BASE OIL - 150	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
506	ORTEK BASE OIL - 150	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
507	ORTEK BASE OIL - 150	19,400	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
508	ORTEK BASE OIL - 150	19,400	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
509	ORTEK BASE OIL - 150	19,400	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	

Table 2 - Summary of Decomissioned Tanks
Ortek, Inc.
7601 W 47th Street, McCook, IL

Area 3 - Boiler Building							
201	INSIDE FLUSHING OIL	1,500	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
202	WEST BLENDING POT	864	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
204	NOT IN SERVICE	2,100	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
205	NOT IN SERVICE	2,100	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
206	NORTH BLEND POT	603	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
207	SJR 2000	2,750	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
208	SJR 2000	2,750	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
210	SJR 2000	2,750	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
211	H CAL 2400	2,750	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
212	H CAL 2400	2,750	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
213	ELCO 102 BLEND	2,750	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
214	NIS	2,750	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
215	EXXON 80 NEUTRAL	2,750	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
216	ELCO 102 BLEND	2,750	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
217	RIGID DARK TANK	2,750	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
237	INFINEUM 4540	6,200	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
238	IPC 1500	6,200	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
241	ORTEK BASE OIL-150	10,500	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
242	ORTEK BASE OIL-150	12,000	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
250	BLENDING TANK	7,500	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
251	BRANNEN SJ	6,200	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
252	BLEND TANK	10,500	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
253	BLEND TANK	12,000	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
Area 4 - North Side of Boiler Building							
F21	DIKE WATER	7,614	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
F22	DIKE WATER	10,355	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
240	ORTEK BASE OIL-150	19,900	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
402	ORTEK BASE OIL-150	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
404	ORTEK BASE OIL-150	24,500	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
408	ORTEK BASE OIL-150	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
413	ORTEK BASE OIL-150	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
Area 5 - South Side of Boiler Building							
510	BLENDED PRODUCT	14,800	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
511	BLENDED PRODUCT	14,800	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
512	BLENDED PRODUCT	14,800	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
513	BLENDED PRODUCT	14,800	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	

Table 2 - Summary of Decomissioned Tanks
Ortek, Inc.
7601 W 47th Street, McCook, IL

Area 6 -- East Side of Boiler Building							
12	OFF ROAD DIESEL	5,200	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
14	OFF ROAD DIESEL	5,200	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
110	NOT IN SERVICE	15,000	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
310	ASPHALT	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Residual asphalt dried in bottom of tank. Exempt from SPCC per 40 CFR 11.1(d)(2)(ii)(C).
403	USED OIL	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
409	USED OIL	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
1149	NOT IN SERVICE	10,000	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
DT40	NOT IN SERVICE	5,800	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
Area 7 - East Side of Maintenance & Lab							
T-1 TOWER	USED OIL DISTILLATION	10,600	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
T-2 TOWER	USED OIL DISTILLATION	13,380	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
T-3 TOWER	NOT IN SERVICE	13,380	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
T-4 TOWER	WET OIL DRYING	13,380	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
T-5 TOWER	NOT IN SERVICE	13,380	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
T-6 TOWER	NOT IN SERVICE	13,380	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
NP 6	ORTEK BASE OIL-150	5,800	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
NP 7	ORTEK BASE OIL-150	5,800	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
20	DISTILLATE	8,000	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
300	OUTSIDE FLUSHING OIL	3,170	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
301	OLD FIRE BOX OIL TANK	3,170	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
316	T-1/T-2 LIGHT FUEL	15,500	Complete- see note	Complete	Complete	Complete	
323	LIGHT FUEL - API	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
324	OILY WASTE EMULSIONS	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
325	OILY WASTE EMULSIONS	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
326	NOT IN SERVICE	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
410	OILY WASTE EMULSIONS	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
411	OILY WASTE EMULSIONS	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
412	ORTEK BASE OIL-150	21,300	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	
Area 9 - Tank 400 (NW Corner)							
400	NOT IN SERVICE	250,000	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	

Tanks to be Permanently Closed per the Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) dated July 28, 2015 and in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 112.2
*** In accordance with 40 CFR 112.2 'Permanently closed' means any container or facility for which:**
1. - All liquid and sludge has been removed from each container and connecting line;
2. - All connecting lines and piping have been disconnected from the container and blanked off;
3. - All valves (except for ventilation valves) have been closed and locked; and
4. - Conspicuous signs have been posted on each container stating that it is a permanently closed container and noting the date of closure.

	Task to be Completed
	Task Completed
	RCRA Closure Tanks

TABLE 3 – STI INSPECTION SUMMARY TABLE

AST Type and Size (US gallons)		AST w/ Spill Control & CRDM	AST w/ Spill Control & w/o CRDM	AST w/o Spill Control or CRDM
Shop-Fabricated ASTs	***0-1,100 gallons***	Periodic AST Inspections conducted by Owners Representative	Periodic AST Inspections conducted by Owners Representative	Periodic Inspections, plus Formal External Inspection & Leak Test by Certified Inspector every 10 years
	1,101-5,000 gallons	Periodic AST Inspections conducted by Owners Representative	Periodic Inspections, plus Formal External Inspection & Leak Test by Certified Inspector every 10 years	Periodic Inspections, plus EITHER Formal External Inspection & Leak Test every 5 yrs & Formal Internal Inspection every 10 yrs OR Formal External Inspection every 5 yrs & Leak Test every 2 yrs (by Certified Inspector)
	5,000-30,000 gallons	Periodic Inspections, plus Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector every 20 years	Periodic Inspections, plus EITHER Formal External Inspection every 10 yrs & Formal Internal Inspection every 20 yrs OR Formal External Inspection every 5 yrs & Leak Test every 10 yrs (by Certified Inspector)	Periodic Inspections, plus EITHER Formal External Inspection & Leak Test every 5 yrs & Formal Internal Inspection every 10 yrs OR Formal External Inspection every 5 yrs & Leak Test every 1 yrs (by Certified Inspector)
	30,001-50,000 gallons	Periodic Inspections, plus Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector every 20 years	Periodic Inspections, plus Formal External Inspection & Leak Test every 5 years & & Formal Internal Inspection every 15 yrs (by Certified Inspector)	Periodic Inspections, plus Formal External Inspection & Leak Test every 5 years & & Formal Internal Inspection every 10 yrs (by Certified Inspector)
Portable Containers ASTs		Periodic AST Inspections conducted by Owners Representative	Periodic AST Inspections conducted by Owners Representative	Periodic AST Inspections conducted by Owners Representative; however, Owner shall either discontinue use of portable container for storage or have the container DOT tested and recertified as follows: Plastic container every 7 years; Steel container every 12 years; Stainless Steel container every 17 years.
Field-Erected ASTs		Periodic Inspections, plus Formal External Inspection every 5 yrs & Formal Internal Inspection every 10 yrs (by Certified Inspector)	Periodic Inspections, plus Formal External Inspection & Leak Test every 5 years & & Formal Internal Inspection every 10 yrs (by Certified Inspector)	Periodic Inspections, plus Formal External Inspection & Leak Test every 5 years & & Formal Internal Inspection every 10 yrs (by Certified Inspector)

TABLE 4 - INVENTORY OF EXISTING SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Existing Spill Control Equipment

- Nitrile gloves
- Chemical-resistant booties
- Goggles
- Oil spill pillows
- Spill pads
- Booms
- Yellow hazmat bags with ties
- 55-gallon steel drum, closed-top
- 30-gallon steel drums, closed-top
- 30-gallon poly open top drums
- 5-gallon closed top and open-top pails
- Duct tape
- Flash lights
- Scrapers
- Waste labels
- Wipes
- Shovels
- Drain Covers
- Latex Gloves
- Face Shields
- Brooms

Table 5 - Tank Inventory and Secondary Containment Calculations

Ortek, Inc.
7601 W. 47th Street
McCook, IL 60525

TANK NUMBER	PRODUCT STORED	CAPACITY	YEAR BUILT	DIAMETER	HEIGHT	MFG.	S.N.#	gal/in	gal/ft
Area 1 -- South Area									
D-1	BLEND TANK	15,000	1974	12.00	17.75			70	850
D-2	OILY WASTE WATER	15,000	1977	12.00	17.75	IMPERIAL	9831	70	850
1	OILY WASTE WATER	15,000	1976	12.00	17.75	IMPERIAL	9831	70	850
2	OILY WASTE WATER	15,000	1976	12.00	17.75			70	850
3	OILY WASTE WATER	15,000	1976	12.00	17.75	BACON		70	850
4	OILY WASTE WATER	21,300	1962	11.00	30.00			58	700
5	OILY WASTE WATER	21,300	1962	11.00	30.00			58	700
6	OILY WASTE WATER	21,300	1962	11.00	30.00			58	700
7	FUTURE ENV. WASTE OIL	28,770	1978	11.83	35.00			68	825
8	FUTURE ENV. WASTE OIL	28,770	1978	11.83	35.00			68	825
9	ASPHALT	28,770	1978	11.83	35.00			68	825
10	ASPHALT	28,770	1978	11.83	35.00			68	825
101	OILY WASTE WATER	250,000	1954	35.00	36.00	GRAVER	1092	600	7200
120	NOT IN SERVICE	21,300	1952	11.00	30.00			58	700
121	OILY WASTE WATER	21,300	1952	11.00	30.00			58	700
122	NOT IN SERVICE	21,300	1952	11.00	30.00			58	700
123	OILY WASTE WATER	21,300	1952	11.00	30.00			58	700
124	OILY WASTE WATER	21,300	1952	11.00	30.00			58	700
125	OILY WASTE WATER	21,300	1952	11.00	30.00			58	700
126	OILY WASTE WATER	21,300	1952	11.00	30.00			58	700
127	OILY WASTE WATER	21,300	1952	11.00	30.00			58	700
128	OILY WASTE WATER	21,300	1952	11.00	30.00			58	700
129	OILY WASTE WATER	21,300	1952	11.00	30.00			58	700
130	OILY WASTE WATER	21,300	1952	11.00	30.00			58	700
131	OILY WASTE WATER	21,300	1952	11.00	30.00			58	700
132	NOT IN SERVICE	21,300	1952	11.00	30.00			58	700
133	T1 & T2 LT FUEL	21,300	1952	11.00	30.00			58	700
143	OILY WASTE WATER	21,300	1969	11.00	30.00	IMPERIAL	7428	58	700
144	OILY WASTE WATER	21,300	1969	11.00	30.00	IMPERIAL	7428	58	700
145	OILY WASTE WATER	21,300	1969	11.00	30.00	IMPERIAL	7549	58	700
146	NOT IN SERVICE	21,300	1969	11.00	30.00	IMPERIAL	7549	58	700
Largest Single Tank Vol.		**250,000**	110% of Largest Tank	275,000	Current secondary storage capacity of Tank 101 is 67,742 gallons. An additional 207,258 gallons of storage capacity will be factored into secondary storage for the Southern Tank Area overall. See separate secondary containment plans from Ortek.				
Total		**887,380**							

Table 5 - Tank Inventory and Secondary Containment Calculations

Ortek, Inc.
7601 W. 47th Street
McCook, IL 60525

TANK NUMBER	PRODUCT STORED	CAPACITY	YEAR BUILT	DIAMETER	HEIGHT	MFG.	S.N.#	gal/in	gal/ft
Area 2 -- West Area									
13	EMPTY	12,217	1985	11.06	17.00				
15	EMPTY	12,217	1985	11.06	17.00				
16	EMPTY	12,217	1985	11.06	17.00				
17	EMPTY	12,217	1985	11.06	17.00				
18	EMPTY	12,217	1985	11.06	17.00				
19	EMPTY	12,217	1985	11.06	17.00				
98	NOT IN SERVICE	21,300	1969	11.00	30.00			58	700
99	NOT IN SERVICE	21,300	1969	11.00	30.00			58	700
100	OILY WASTE WATER	250,000	1954	35.00	36.00			600	7200
306	NOT IN SERVICE	21,300	1985	11.00	30.00				
307	NOT IN SERVICE	21,300	1969	11.00	30.00			58	700
405	NOT IN SERVICE	24,500	1976	13.00	25.75	GRAVER		83	993
500	ORTEK BASE OIL - 150	19,400	1964	10.50	30.00			54	650
501	ORTEK BASE OIL - 150	19,400	1964	10.50	30.00			54	650
502	ORTEK BASE OIL - 150	19,400	1964	10.50	30.00			54	650
503	ORTEK BASE OIL - 150	19,400	1964	10.50	30.00			54	650
504	ORTEK BASE OIL - 150	19,400	1964	10.50	30.00			54	650
505	ORTEK BASE OIL - 150	21,300	1969	11.00	30.00			58	700
506	ORTEK BASE OIL - 150	21,300	1969	11.00	30.00			58	700
507	ORTEK BASE OIL - 150	19,400	1964	10.50	30.00			54	650
508	ORTEK BASE OIL - 150	19,400	1964	10.50	30.00			54	650
509	ORTEK BASE OIL - 150	19,400	1964	10.50	30.00			54	650
Largest Single Tank Vol.		**250,000**	110% of Largest Tank	275,000	Current secondary storage capacity of Tank 100 is 115,529 gallons. An additional 159,471 gallons of storage capacity is required for Tank 100. This additional capacity will be factored into secondary storage design for combined secondary containment for Tank 100 and the West Tank Area. The diked area of the western tank farm has a storage capacity of 293,236 gallons. These quantities were verified from a field survey conducted by Weaver Boos.				
Largest Tank Vol. West Area		**24,500**	110% of Largest Tank	26,950					
Total		**630,802**							

Table 5 - Tank Inventory and Secondary Containment Calculations

Ortek, Inc.
7601 W. 47th Street
McCook, IL 60525

TANK NUMBER	PRODUCT STORED	CAPACITY	YEAR BUILT	DIAMETER	HEIGHT	MFG.	S.N.#	gal/in	gal/ft
Area 3 -- Boiler Building									
201	INSIDE FLUSHING OIL	1,500	1962	5.00	10.20			12	147
202	WEST BLENDING POT	864		5.88	5.00				
204	NOT IN SERVICE	2,100	1958	4.70	16.00			11	130
205	NOT IN SERVICE	2,100	1958	4.70	16.00			11	130
206	NORTH BLEND POT	603		4.55	4.80				
207	SJR 2000	2,750	1958	5.75	14.00			16	194
208	SJR 2000	2,750	1958	5.75	14.00			16	194
210	SJR 2000	2,750	1958	5.75	14.00			16	194
211	H CAL 2400	2,750	1958	5.75	14.00			16	194
212	H CAL 2400	2,750	1958	5.75	14.00			16	194
213	ELCO 102 BLEND	2,750	1958	5.75	14.00			16	194
214	NIS	2,750	1958	5.75	14.00			16	194
215	EXXON 60 NEUTRAL	2,750	1958	5.75	14.00			16	194
216	ELCO 102 BLEND	2,750	1958	5.75	14.00			16	194
217	RIGID DARK TANK	2,750	1958	5.75	14.00			16	194
237	INFINEUM 4540	6,200	1962	8	16.48			31.5	376
238	IPC 1500	6,200	1962	8	16.48			31.5	376
241	ORTEK BASE OIL-150	10,500	1962	11	15.00			58	700
242	ORTEK BASE OIL-150	12,000	1962	11	17.00			58	700
250	BLENDING TANK	7,500	1962	8.45	17.87	GRAVER	46309	35	420
251	BRANNEN SJ	6,200	1962	8	16.48			31.5	376
252	BLEND TANK	10,500	1962	11	15.00			58	700
253	BLEND TANK	12,000	1962	11	17.00			58	700
Largest Single Tank Vol.		**12,000**	110% of Largest Tank	13,200					
Total		**105,767**							

Table 5 - Tank Inventory and Secondary Containment Calculations

Ortek, Inc.
7601 W. 47th Street
McCook, IL 60525

TANK NUMBER	PRODUCT STORED	CAPACITY	YEAR BUILT	DIAMETER	HEIGHT	MFG.	S.N.#	gal/in	gal/ft
Area 4 -- North Side of Boiler Building									
F21	DIKE WATER	7,614		9.06	12.00				
F22	DIKE WATER	10,355		9.85	18.00				
240	ORTEK BASE OIL-150	19,900	1962	11	27.20			58	700
402	ORTEK BASE OIL-150	21,300	1969	11	30.00			58	700
404	ORTEK BASE OIL-150	24,500	1976	13	25.75			83	993
408	ORTEK BASE OIL-150	21,300	1969	11	30.00			58	700
413	ORTEK BASE OIL-150	21,300	1969	11	30.00			58	700
Largest Single Tank Vol.		**24,500**	110% of Largest Tank	26,950					
Total		**126,269**							

TANK NUMBER	PRODUCT STORED	CAPACITY	YEAR BUILT	DIAMETER	HEIGHT	MFG.	S.N.#	gal/in	gal/ft
Area 5 -- South Side of Boiler Building									
510	BLENDED PRODUCT	14,800	1959	10.5	23.00			54	650
511	BLENDED PRODUCT	14,800	1959	10.5	23.00			54	650
512	BLENDED PRODUCT	14,800	1959	10.5	23.00			54	650
513	BLENDED PRODUCT	14,800	1959	10.5	23.00			54	650
Largest Single Tank Vol.		**14,800**	110% of Largest Tank	16,280					
Total		**59,200**							

TANK NUMBER	PRODUCT STORED	CAPACITY	YEAR BUILT	DIAMETER	HEIGHT	MFG.	S.N.#	gal/in	gal/ft
Area 6 -- East Side of Boiler Building									
12	OFF ROAD DIESEL	5,200		7.95	14.00				
14	OFF ROAD DIESEL	5,200		7.95	14.00				
110	NOT IN SERVICE	15,000	1964	10.5	23.20			54	650
310	ASPHALT	21,300	1969	11	30.00			58	700
403	USED OIL	21,300	1969	11	30.00			58	700
409	USED OIL	21,300	1969	11	30.00			58	700
1149	NOT IN SERVICE	10,000		10.17	16.00				
DT40	NOT IN SERVICE	5,800	1972	7.75	16.30	IMPERIAL	8464	29.5	353
Largest Single Tank Vol.		**21,300**	110% of Largest Tank	23,430					
Total		**105,100**							

Table 5 - Tank Inventory and Secondary Containment Calculations

Ortek, Inc.
7601 W. 47th Street
McCook, IL 60525

TANK NUMBER	PRODUCT STORED	CAPACITY	YEAR BUILT	DIAMETER	HEIGHT	MFG.	S.N.#	gal/in	gal/ft
Area 7 -- East Side of Maintenance & Lab Facility									
T-1 TOWER	USED OIL DISTILLATION	10,600	1973	9	20.00			40	476
T-2 TOWER	USED OIL DISTILLATION	13,380	1975	10	20.00			49	587
T-3 TOWER	NOT IN SERVICE	13,380	1975	10	20.00			49	587
T-4 TOWER	WET OIL DRYING	13,380	1976	10	20.00			49	587
T-5 TOWER	NOT IN SERVICE	13,380	1976	10	20.00			49	587
T-6 TOWER	NOT IN SERVICE	13,380	1976	10	20.00			49	587
NP 6	ORTEK BASE OIL-150	5,800	1972	7.75	16.30	IMPERIAL	8465	29.5	353
NP 7	ORTEK BASE OIL-150	5,800	1972	7.75	16.30	IMPERIAL	8466	29.5	353
20	DISTILLATE	8,000	1972	10	14.00			91	1090
300	OUTSIDE FLUSHING OIL	3,170	1964	6	15.00			18	212
301	OLD FIRE BOX OIL TANK	3,170	1964	7	11.00				
316	T-1/T-2 LIGHT FUEL	15,500	1969	10.5	24.00			54	650
323	LIGHT FUEL - API	21,300	1969	11	30.00	IMPERIAL	7427	58	700
324	OILY WASTE EMULSIONS	21,300	1969	11	30.00	IMPERIAL	7548	58	700
325	OILY WASTE EMULSIONS	21,300	1969	11	30.00	IMPERIAL	7548	58	700
326	NOT IN SERVICE	21,300	1969	11	30.00			58	700
410	OILY WASTE EMULSIONS	21,300	1965	11	30.00			58	700
411	OILY WASTE EMULSIONS	21,300	1965	11	30.00			58	700
412	ORTEK BASE OIL-150	21,300	1969	11	30.00	IMPERIAL	7427	58	700
Largest Single Tank Vol.		**21,300**	110% of Largest Tank	23,430					
Total		**268,040**							

TANK NUMBER	PRODUCT STORED	CAPACITY	YEAR BUILT	DIAMETER	HEIGHT	MFG.	S.N.#	gal/in	gal/ft
Area 8 -- Wastewater Treatment Area									
514	ALUM	4,440	1991	8	11.83			31	376
515	CAUSTIC - 50%	4,050	1991	7.83	11.25			30	360
PH TANK	H2O TREATMENT	14,540	1952	15	11.00				
DAF	H2O TREATMENT	12,890	1952	15	9.75			110	1322
API	H2O TREATMENT	216,000	1945	8.5 x 16.3	105.00			2120	25400
Largest Single Tank Vol.		**216,000**	110% of Largest Tank	237,600					
Total		**251,920**							

TANK NUMBER	PRODUCT STORED	CAPACITY	YEAR BUILT	DIAMETER	HEIGHT	MFG.	S.N.#	gal/in	gal/ft
Area 9 -- Tank 400 (Northwest Corner of the Facility)									
400	NOT IN SERVICE	250,000	1969	35	36.00	IMPERIAL	7304	600	7200
Largest Single Tank Vol.		**251,920**	110% of Largest Tank	277,112					
Total		**250,000**							

Total Tank Volume = **2,684,478**

Table 5 - Tank Inventory and Secondary Containment Calculations
Ortek, Inc.
7601 W. 47th Street
McCook, IL 60525

Area 1 -- South Area Containment Calculations

Height of dike wall (c) :	3.55	ft
Surveyed area surrounding Area 1 :	14,600	ft^2
Containment volume of dike (ft^3):	51,830	ft^3
Containment volume of dike (gallons):	387,659	gallons

STEP 1
Calculate minimum containment dike is required to hold

Largest tank volume:	250,000	gallons
Minimum Containment Required (110%):	275,000	gallons

STEP 2
Calculate the containment volume of dike :

	51,830	ft^3
	387,659	gallons

STEP 3
Calculate the displacement of tanks within the diked area
(Displacement = (c) x (1/2 diameter of tank)^2 x (3.14))

Tank	(c.)	(1/2 diameter of tank)^2	Constant	Displacement
D-1	3.55	36	3.14	401
D-2	3.55	36	3.14	401
1	3.55	36	3.14	401
2	3.55	36	3.14	401
3	3.55	36	3.14	401
4	3.55	30.25	3.14	337
5	3.55	30.25	3.14	337
6	3.55	30.25	3.14	337
7	3.55	34.99	3.14	390
8	3.55	34.99	3.14	390
9	3.55	34.99	3.14	390
10	3.55	34.99	3.14	390
120	3.55	30.25	3.14	337
121	3.55	30.25	3.14	337
122	3.55	30.25	3.14	337
123	3.55	30.25	3.14	337
124	3.55	30.25	3.14	337
125	3.55	30.25	3.14	337
126	3.55	30.25	3.14	337
127	3.55	30.25	3.14	337
128	3.55	30.25	3.14	337
129	3.55	30.25	3.14	337
130	3.55	30.25	3.14	337
131	3.55	30.25	3.14	337
132	3.55	30.25	3.14	337
133	3.55	30.25	3.14	337
143	3.55	30.25	3.14	337
144	3.55	30.25	3.14	337
145	3.55	30.25	3.14	337
146	3.55	30.25	3.14	337
			Total Displacement (ft^3)	10,648
			Total Displacement (gallons)	79,638

STEP 4
Subtract the results from **Step 3** from the results in **Step 2** to determine the total available volume of the diked area in cubic feet

	41,182	ft^3
	308,021	gallons

STEP 5
Compare the answer in **Step 1** and **Step 4** to determine if the dike will hold 110% of the volume of the tank
The answer in Step 4 must be equal to or greater than the answer in Step 1

To provide sufficient secondary containment, a containment wall with a wall height of 3.55-foot is required around the entire area of Area 1. This wall height will be constructed from highest surveyed floor elevation within the containment area to provide sufficient additional containment for freeboard. Taking the BFE and freeboard into consideration the containment wall will be sufficient to meet the 600 feet msl criteria for the site.

Area 2 -- Tank 100 Containment Calculations

Height of existing dike wall (c) :	4.02	ft
Area of the dike :	9,146	ft^2
Volume of dike (ft^3):	36,768	ft^3

STEP 1
Calculate minimum containment the dike is required to hold:

Largest tank volume (gallons):	250,000	gallons
Minimum Containment Required (110%):	275,000	gallons

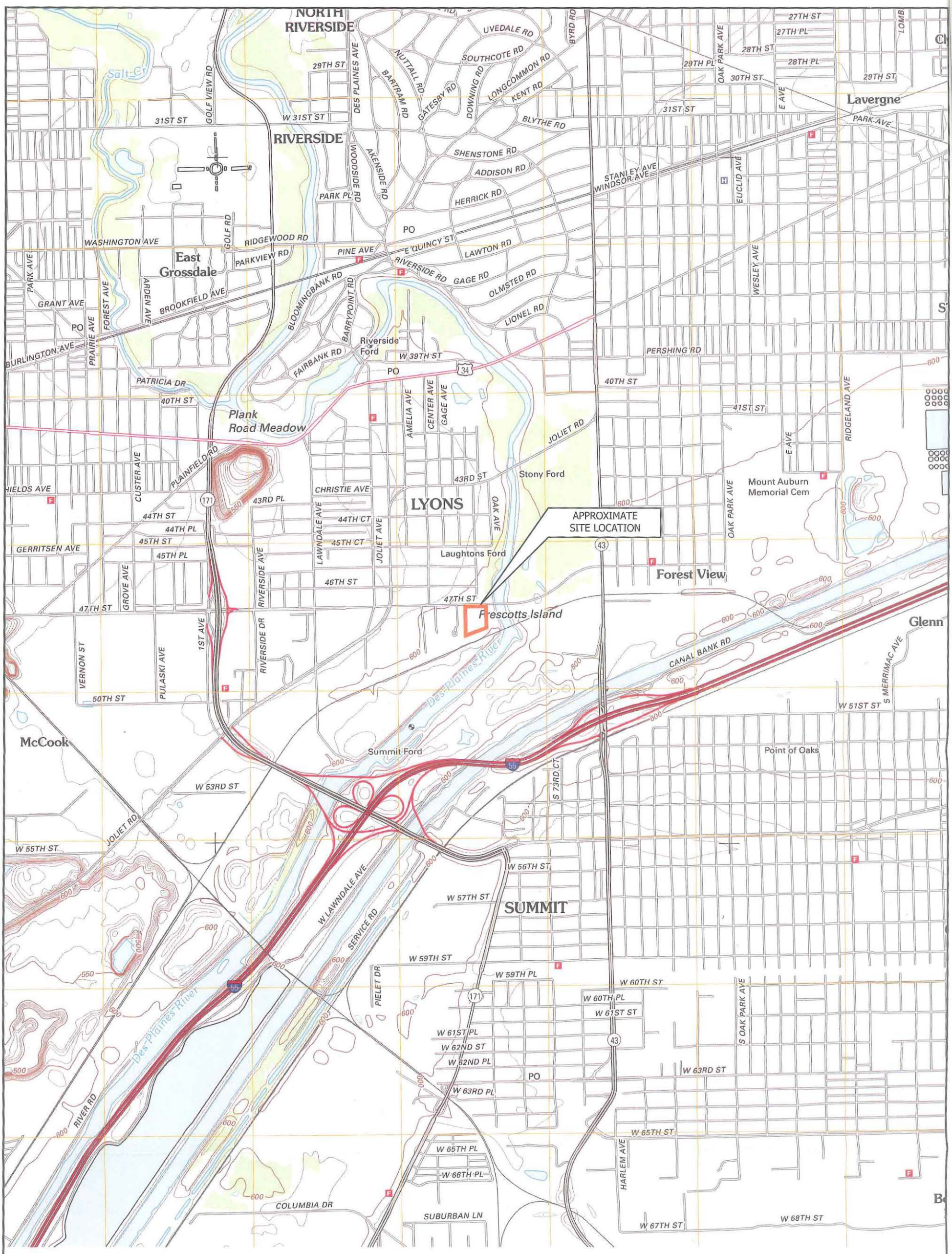
STEP 2
Calculate volume of dike :

	36,768	ft^3
	275,000	gallons

STEP 3
Compare the answers in **Step 1** and **Step 2** to determine if the dike will hold 110% of the volume of the tank. The answer in **STEP 2** must be equal to or greater than

To provide sufficient secondary containment, a containment wall with a wall height of 4.02-foot is required around the entire area of Area 2. This wall height will be constructed from highest surveyed floor elevation within the containment area to provide sufficient additional containment for freeboard. Taking the BFE and freeboard into consideration the containment wall will be sufficient to meet the 600 feet msl criteria for the site.

FIGURES



APPROXIMATE GRAPHIC SCALE

2000 0 1000 2000 4000

1 inch = 2000 ft.

N

SOURCE: IMAGE ADAPTED FROM USGS BERWYN, IL 2012; MAP IMAGERY AUGUST 2011.

PREPARED FOR:

ORTEK, INC.

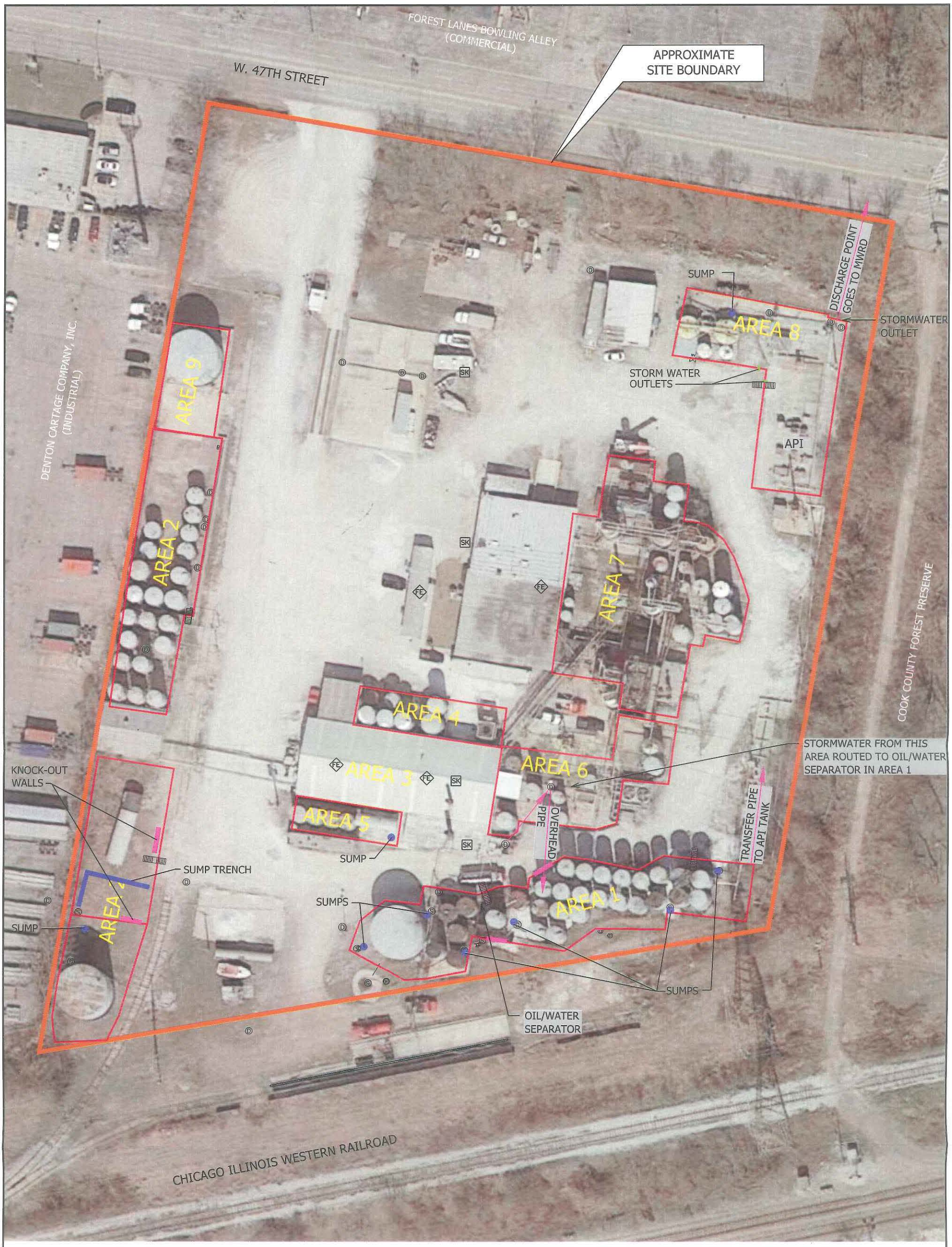
SITE LOCATION MAP

ORTEK
7601 47TH STREET
McCOOK, IL

Weaver Consultants Group
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
(312) 922-1030 www.wcgrp.com

DRAWN BY:	RMD
REVIEWED BY:	LP
DATE:	8/31/2015
FILE:	3002-300-51
CAD:	SITE surveyed.dwg

FIGURE 1



APPROXIMATE GRAPHIC SCALE

0 30 60

1 inch = 60 ft.

N

LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY
- APPROXIMATE AREA CONTAINMENT WALLS
- AREA 1 — AREA IDENTIFICATION
- Ⓓ Ⓢ — EXISTING STORM STRUCTURES (DRAIN INLETS & MANHOLES) NOTE: UNDERGROUND SEWER LINES WERE NOT IDENTIFIED IN THE CURRENT SURVEY.
- APPROXIMATE ACCESS LADDER LOCATION
- APPROXIMATE KNOCK-OUT WALL LOCATION
- FE — FIRE EXTINGUISHER LOCATION
- SK — SPILL KIT LOCATION

SOURCE: SURVEY BY WEAVER CONSULTANTS GROUP DATED MAY 13-19, 2015.

SOURCE: IMAGE ADAPTED FROM GOOGLE EARTH IMAGERY DATED APRIL 2013.

PREPARED FOR:

ORTEK, INC.

SITE LAYOUT MAP

ORTEK
7601 47TH STREET
McCOOK, IL

Weaver Consultants Group
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
(312) 922-1030 www.wcgrp.com

DRAWN BY:	RMD
REVIEWED BY:	LP
DATE:	12/03/2015
FILE:	3002-300-51
CAD:	SITE surveyed.dwg

FIGURE 2

Non-responsive

ATTACHMENT 1

ATTACHMENT 1

SPILL RESPONSE GUIDE

December 4, 2015
Project No.: 3002-300-51-01

Attachment 1

SPILL RESPONSE GUIDE

ORTEK, INC

7601 W. 47th Street

McCook, Illinois

PREPARED BY

Weaver Consultants Group

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1.0 SPILL RESPONSE GUIDE

1.1 General

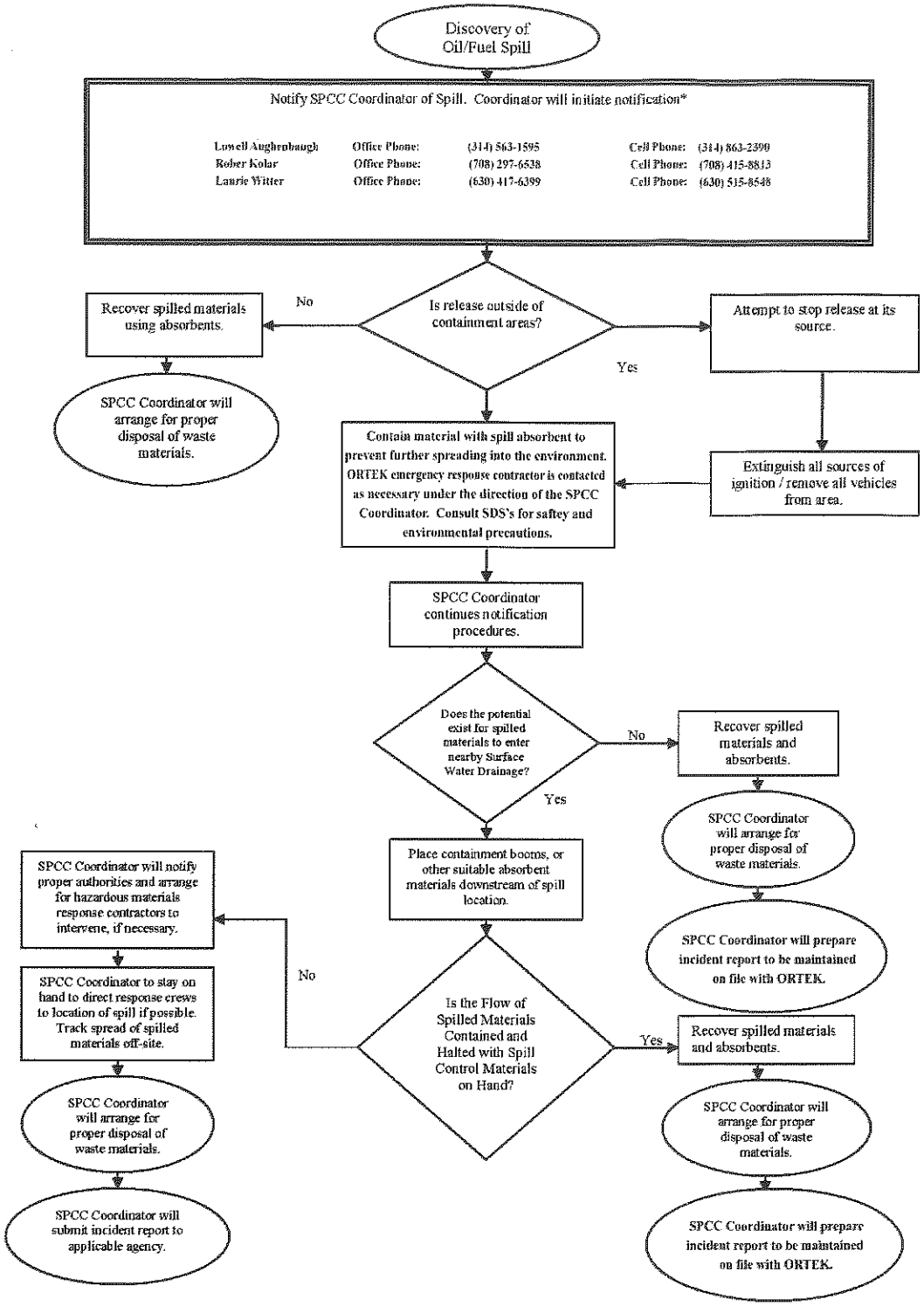
This plan is designed to prevent and control spills of oil and petroleum products. Hazardous chemical spills are not covered under this plan.

A Spill Response Flowchart outlining specific steps to be taken in the event of a petroleum spill is presented below in this Section of the Spill Response Plan. Site personnel should be familiar with this flowchart and utilize it in the event of a spill.

EPA regulations define a spill event as the discharge of oil into, or upon, the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines, in harmful quantities. Harmful quantities are defined as a discharge that violates applicable water quality standards or causes a sheen upon, or discoloration of, the surface of the water or the adjoining shorelines. Contaminated ground water may also have the potential to seep, leach, or flow into navigable water, which would be included in this definition. Storm sewers are considered to fall under the definition of a "navigable waterway" since most storm sewers discharge into a navigable waterway.

An important facet of an effective response procedure during an oil or substance release incident is to keep the material separated from water to minimize migration and the resulting potential increase in human and environmental exposure. Every effort should be made to prevent spills and emphasize substance containment at the source rather than resort to separation of the material from expanded portions of the environment or downstream waters. The following Spill Response Flowchart will be used in response to a spill:

SPILL RESPONSE FLOWCHART



1.2 Discovery of a Release

The person discovering a release of material from a container, tank, or operating equipment should initiate the following immediately:

- **Initiate spill notification and reporting procedures.** For spills that are beyond incidental, report the incident immediately to the Ortek Management Team comprised of Mr. Lowell Aughenbaugh and Mr. Robert Kolar. If there is a significant spill or an immediate threat to human life (e.g. a fire in progress or fumes overcoming workers), the fire department should be called. Request the assistance of the fire department's hazardous materials response team if an uncontrollable spill has occurred and/or if the spill has migrated beyond the Ortek site boundaries.

- **Extinguish any sources of ignition.** Until the material is identified as nonflammable and noncombustible, all potential sources of ignition in the area should be removed. Vehicles should be turned off. If the ignition source is stationary, attempt to move spilled material away from ignition source. Avoid sparks and movement creating static electricity.

- **Attempt to stop the release at its source.** Assure that no danger to human health exists first. Simple procedures (turning valves, etc.) may be attempted by the discoverer if there is no health or safety hazard and there is a reasonable certainty of the origin of the leak. All efforts to control leaks must be under the supervision of the SPCC Coordinator(s).

A summary of the spill response procedures is outlined in the Spill Response Flowchart.

1.3 Contact List and Phone Numbers

A list of clean-up contractors, including the spill notification contacts are provided below. If a spill of oil or polluting material occurs at the facility, the SPCC Coordinator, and alternates listed in the contact list of this guide shall be contacted. These facility representatives shall be responsible for the coordination of spill response activities.

Ortek, Inc. Emergency Contact List	
Primary SPCC Coordinator Mr. Lowell Aughenbaugh	**(Cell):** (Non-responsive (Home): Non-responsive
Alternate SPCC Coordinator: Mr. Robert Kolar Ms. Laurie Witter	**(Cell):** Non-responsive (Home) : Non-responsive **(Cell):** Non-responsive (Home): Non-responsive
Emergency Response	
Depending on the nature of the spill, the following local contacts may need to be notified:	
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
Illinois Emergency Services & Disaster Agency (ESDA)	(800) 782-7860
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	(217) 782-6761
McCook Police and Fire Department Police and Fire (Non-Emergency)	911 (708) 447-1234
Cook County Department of Environmental Control	(312) 603-8200
Spill Response Contractor: Future Environmental, Inc. 19701 97th Avenue Mokena, IL 60448	(708) 479-6900
Spill Response Contractor: HazChem Environmental Corporation 1115 W. National Avenue Addison, IL 60101	(630) 458-1910
Spill Response Contractor: North Branch Environmental 50 North Garden Avenue Roselle, IL 60172	(630) 529-0240
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	(312) 353-2318
Other Emergency Contacts (If Necessary)	
LaGrange Memorial Hospital	(708) 352-1200
Chicago Department of Public Health	(312) 744-5000
Office of Emergency Management and Communications (Chicago)	311 (312) 746-9111
Poison Control Center	(800) 222-1222

1.4 Containment of a Release

If material is released outside the containment areas, it is critical that the material be accurately identified and appropriate control measures be taken in the safest possible manner. Consult SDS files for petroleum products used at the facility. To contain a release, the following procedure should be followed:

- **Attempt to stop the release at the source.** If the source of the release has not been found; if special protective equipment is necessary to approach the release area; or if assistance is required to stop the release, contact the SPCC Coordinator at (314) 563-1595 and request assistance from the fire department, hazardous materials response team, at the direction of the SPCC Coordinator.

- **Contain the material released into the environment.** Following proper safety procedures, the spill should be contained by absorbent materials and dikes using shovels and brooms. There are spill kits provided in the following areas :

    - Blending Building (Boiler Building)
    - In the facility trailer located by the Wastewater Treatment Area
    - Adjacent to the Office Trailer and Laboratory Building

  The spill kits and additional supplies include spill cleanup items such as absorbent pads and material, spill containment booms, sewer drain blocks, and salvage drums. Consult applicable SDS's for material compatibility, safety, and environmental precautions.

- **Continue the notification procedure.** Inform the SPCC Coordinator of the release (the Coordinator shall perform immediate notification as appropriate). Obtain outside contractors to clean up the spill, if necessary.

1.5 Spill Clean Up

Appropriate personal protective equipment and clean-up procedures can be found on SDS's. Care must be taken when cleaning up spills in order to minimize the generation of waste. The SPCC Coordinator can provide assistance for the issues discussed below. The SPCC Coordinator must be made aware of all cleanups of spills over 25 gallons.

- Recover or cleanup the material spilled - As much material as possible should be recovered and reused where appropriate. Material, which cannot be reused, must be declared waste. Liquids absorbed by solid materials shall be shoveled into open-top 30 or 55-gallon drums. When drums are filled after a cleanup, the drum lids shall be secured and the drums shall be appropriately labeled (or relabeled) identifying the substance(s), the date of the spill/cleanup, and the facility name and location. Combining non-compatible materials can cause potentially dangerous chemical and/or physical reactions or may severely limit disposal options. Compatibility information can be found on SDS's.

- Cleanup of the spill area - Surfaces that are contaminated by the release shall be cleaned by the use of an appropriate substance or water. Contact clean-up contractors identified above and ensure the area is cleaned and rinsed three times. Cleanup water must be minimized, contained and properly disposed.

- Decontaminate tools and equipment used in cleanup - Even if dedicated to cleanup efforts, tools and equipment that have been used must be decontaminated before replacing them in the spill control kit.

1.6 Post-Clean up

- Notification and reports to outside agencies - The SPCC Coordinator shall determine if a reportable spill has occurred. Verbal notifications to government agencies and emergency planning committees shall be executed, if necessary. Where verbal notification is given, a confirming written report shall be sent to the same entity.

- Arrange for proper disposal of any waste materials - The waste material from the cleanup must be properly characterized. The SPCC Coordinator must approve the disposal. Representative sampling and analysis may be necessary to make this determination. In any case, the SPCC Coordinator shall assure that the waste is transported and disposed of in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. When manifests are needed, the SPCC Coordinator shall see that they are prepared and, when appropriate, returned in the allotted time by the disposal site.

- Review the Spill Plan - Operating personnel shall review spill response efforts, notification procedures, and cleanup equipment usage to evaluate their adequacy during the episode. Where deficiencies are found, the plan shall be revised and amended. A copy of the plan shall be maintained at the facility at all times.

1.7 Spill Reporting Under SPCC Rules

The SPCC Coordinator (Alternate Coordinators) shall have the following information available when spills or releases are reported.

1. The exact address or location and phone number of the facility;
2. The date and time of the discharge;
3. The type of material discharged;
4. Estimates of the total quantity discharged;
5. Estimates of the quantity discharged to waters of the state;
6. The source of the discharge;
7. A description of all affected media;
8. The cause of the discharge;
9. Any damages or injuries caused by the discharge;
10. Actions being used to stop, remove, and mitigate the effects of the discharge;
11. Whether an evacuation may be needed; and
12. The names of individuals and/or organizations who have also been contacted.

When the National Response Center is called, the caller will be asked the following questions:

1. Name, location, organization, and phone number;
2. Name and address of the party responsible for the spill;
3. Date, time, and location of the spill;
4. Source and cause of the release;
5. Types and quantities of material(s) spilled;
6. Danger posed by the release and the number and description of any injuries; and weather conditions at the incident location.

1.8 Internal Report

The report shall be prepared by the designated SPCC Coordinator. At a minimum, the report will document the following items:

- Date, time, and duration of release
- Source and total volume of the release
- Spill cleanup procedures
- Personnel who discovered and/or participated in the spill remediation
- Equipment used during the cleanup
- Waste disposal method
- Unusual events, injuries, or agency inspections

1.9 Communications

In case of a fire, spill, or other emergency, initial emergency notification will occur via contacting the SPCC Coordinator. If the SPCC Coordinator is not available the Alternate SPCC Coordinator or directly 911 may be contacted. Communications at the spill site will be provided by any paging systems and/or two-way radios used to communicate between the SPCC Coordinator and team personnel.

1.10 Spill, Fire, and Safety Equipment

Portable fire extinguishers are located throughout the facility, are well marked, and are easily accessible. Records are kept on fire equipment in service and regular testing is performed in accordance with established good procedures.

ATTACHMENT 2

ATTACHMENT 2

SPCC PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

December 4, 2015
Project No.: 3002-300-051

Attachment 2

SPCC PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

ORTEK, INC

7601 W. 47th Street

McCook, Illinois

PREPARED BY

Weaver Consultants Group

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 SPCC PLAN IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE

1.1 Summary of SPCC Requirements

The SPCC regulations require applicable facility owner/operators to prepare and implement an SPCC Plan for their facility. The SPCC Plan must address the requirements of 40 CFR 112 including the following main elements:

1. Certification by a licensed Professional Engineer;
2. Operating procedures implemented by the facility to prevent oil spills;
3. Control measures installed to prevent a spill from entering navigable waters or adjoining shorelines (e.g. oil containers are required to have secondary containment);
4. Countermeasures to contain, cleanup, and mitigate the effects of an oil spill that have the potential to impact navigable waters or adjoining shorelines of the United States; and,
5. Methods of disposing of recovered materials.

Under the SPCC regulations, "oil" is defined as "oil of any kind or in any form, including but not limited to petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, synthetic oils, mineral oils, oil refuse and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil and oily mixtures." According to published EPA documents, this definition includes non-petroleum oils, animal and vegetable oil, mineral oil, and others.

1.2 Implementation Schedule

The purpose of the following implementation schedule is to satisfy this requirement by summarizing additional installations of equipment and revisions to procedures that are not yet fully operational. The specific requirements of each item are described below.

SPCC Implementation Schedule	
Requirement	**Expected Date of Implementation**
Facility Inspection Protocol (Tank Inspections by Owner's Representative and Certified Inspector)	Commence Upon Implementation

SPCC Implementation Schedule	
Training (see Section 1.2.5)	Immediately upon full implementation of the Plan/As needed
Upkeep of Containment and Groundcover	Any cracks in the containment walls and groundcover will be patched immediately to maintain upkeep of the containment system.

1.2.1 Facilities Engineering Inspection Protocol

In accordance with the SPCC Plan, STI Standard, the and API 653 Standard the current facility inspection protocol will be enhanced to include inspection of tanks and associated equipment as addressed in the SPCC Plan. Per the standards the tanks that are in use at the facility will need to be certified by a certified inspector. The revision of the facility's inspection protocol as well as the requirement for a certified inspection for the facility tanks will be completed by December 2015.

1.2.2 Annual Training

In accordance with the SPCC Plan, the current in-house personnel training procedures undertaken for the facility will be enhanced to include training procedures as addressed in this SPCC Plan. The revision of the annual training procedures will be completed in compliance with this Implementation Schedule.

1.2.3 Upkeep of Containment and Groundcover

The containment areas were inspected to ensure the walls did not have any cracks and were properly sealed. This containment system will continue to be inspected and repaired to ensure the integrity of the system.

1.3

Attachment C-II Certification of the Applicability of the Substantial Harm Criteria

In order to clarify that the facility is required to prepare a Facility Response Plan (FRP), the completed form has been included as **Attachment 3** in the SPCC Plan. This document is a checklist that certifies the applicability of the substantial harm criteria.

ATTACHMENT 3

ATTACHMENT 3

CERTIFICATION OF THE APPLICABILITY OF THE SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA

ATTACHMENT C-II CERTIFICATION OF THE APPLICABILITY OF THE SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA CHECKLIST

FACILITY NAME: Ortek, Inc.

FACILITY ADDRESS: 7601 W 47th Street, McCook, Illinois 60525

1. Does the facility transfer oil over water to or from vessels and does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons?

   Yes ☐ No ☒

2. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and does the facility lack secondary containment that is sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground oil storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation within any aboveground oil storage tank area?

   Yes ☐ No ☒

3. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the formula in Attachment C-III, Appendix C, 40 CFR 112 or a comparable formula[1]) such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments? For further description of fish and wildlife and sensitive environments, see Appendices I, II, and III to DOC/NOAA's "Guidance for Facility and Vessel Response Environments" (Section 10, Appendix E, 40 CFR 112 for availability) and the applicable Area Contingency Plan.

   Yes ☐ No ☒

4. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula (Attachment C-III, Appendix C, 40 CFR 112 or a comparable formula[1]) such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake[2]?

   Yes ☐ No ☒

---

[1] If a comparable formula is used, documentation of the reliability and analytical soundness of the comparable formula must be attached to this form.

[2] For the purposes of 40 CFR part 112, public drinking water intakes are analogous to public water systems as described at 40 CFR 143.2(c).(from 40 CFR 112 Appendix C, Attachment C-II).

5. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and has the facility experienced a reportable oil spill in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last 5 years?

Yes ☐ No ☒

ATTACHMENT C-II CERTIFICATION OF THE APPLICABILITY OF THE SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA CHECKLIST

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.

Name (please type or print)	Signature
Title	Date

ATTACHMENT 4

ATTACHMENT 4

NOTICE TO TANK TRUCK DRIVERS

NOTICE TO TANK TRUCK DRIVERS

Tank Truck Drivers

To prevent the release of substances hazardous to the environment, tank truck drivers entering this facility are to comply with the following rules:

- Exercise caution when maneuvering to avoid damage to the truck.
- Inspect tank, fitting, and liquid level indicator prior to filling.
- Place drip pans under all pump hose fittings prior to loading/unloading.
- Block truck wheels before starting to load/unload.
- Remain with the vehicle while loading/unloading.
- Drain loading/unloading line to storage tank.
- Verify that drain valves are closed before disconnecting loading/unloading lines.
- Inspect vehicle before departure to be sure loading/unloading lines have been disconnected and vent valves are closed.
- Immediately report leakage or spillage to the SPCC Coordinator or other management personnel.
- After filling, any remaining product in line can not be allowed to spray or drip onto ground surface. Driver must containerize remaining product in hose within appropriately sized container.
- Lower-most drains and all outlets on tank trucks will be inspected prior to filling/departure and it will be ensured they are tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid discharge while in transit.

_____

SPCC Coordinator
Ortek, Inc.

ATTACHMENT 5

STI SP001 ANNUAL INSPECTION CHECKLIST

STI SP001 Annual Inspection Checklist

General Inspection Information:

Inspection Date: _____ Retain Until Date: _____ (36 months from inspection date)

Prior Inspection Date: _____ Inspector Name: _____

Tanks Inspected (ID #'s): _____

Inspection Guidance:

- For equipment not included in this Standard, follow the manufacturer recommended inspection/testing schedules and procedures.
- The periodic AST Inspection is intended for monitoring the external AST condition and its containment structure. This visual inspection does not require a Certified Inspector. It shall be performed by an owner's inspector who is familiar with the site and can identify changes and developing problems.
- Remove promptly upon discovery standing water or liquid in the primary tank, secondary containment area, interstice, or spill container. Before discharge to the environment, inspect the liquid for regulated products or other contaminants and disposed of it properly.
- In order to comply with EPA SPCC (Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure) rules, a facility must regularly test liquid level sensing devices to ensure proper operation (40 CFR 112.8(c)(8)(v)).
- (*) designates an item in a non-conformance status. This indicates that action is required to address a problem.
- Non-conforming items important to tank or containment integrity require evaluation by an engineer experienced in AST design, a Certified Inspector, or a tank manufacturer who will determine the corrective action. Note the non-conformance and corresponding corrective action in the comment section.
- Retain the completed checklists for 36 months.
- Complete this checklist on an annual basis supplemental to the owner monthly-performed inspection checklists.
- **Note: If a change has occurred to the tank system or containment that may affect the SPCC plan, the condition should be evaluated against the current plan requirement by a Professional Engineer knowledgeable in SPCC development and implementation.**

Item	Task	Status	Comments
1.0 Tank Containment			
1.1 Containment structure	Check for: • Holes or cracks in containment wall or floor • Washout • Liner degradation • Corrosion • Leakage • Paint failure • Tank settling	☐Yes* ☐No ☐N/A	

Item	Task	Status	Comments
2.0 Tank Foundation and Supports			
2.1 Foundation	Settlement or foundation washout?	☐Yes*☐No	
2.2 Concrete pad or ring wall	Cracking or spalling?	☐Yes*☐No☐N/A	
2.3 Supports	Check for corrosion, paint failure, etc.	☐Yes*☐No☐N/A	
2.4 Water drainage	Water drains away from tank?	☐Yes ☐No*☐N/A	
2.5 Tank grounding	Strap secured and in good condition?	☐Yes ☐No*☐N/A	
3.0 Cathodic Protection			
3.1 Gavlvanic cathodic protection system	Confirm system is functional, includes the wire connections for galvanic systems	☐Yes ☐No*☐N/A	
3.2 Impressed current system	a. Inspect the operational components (power switch, meters, and alarms).	☐Yes ☐No*☐N/A	
	b. Record hour meter, ammeter and voltmeter readings.	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
4.0 Tank Shell, Heads, Roof			
4.1 Coating	Check for coating failure	☐Yes*☐No	
4.2 Steel condition	Check for: • Dents • Buckling • Bulging • Corrosion • Cracking	☐Yes*☐No	
4.3 Roof slope	Check for low points and standing water	☐Yes*☐No☐N/A	
5.0 Tank Equipment			
5.1 Vents	Verify that components are moving freely and vent	☐Yes*☐No	

Item	Task	Status	Comments
	passageways are not obstructed for: • Emergency vent covers • Pressure/vacuum vent poppets • Other moving vent components		
5.2 Valves	Check the condition of all valves for leaks, corrosion and damage.	☐Yes*☐No	
5.2.1 Anti-siphon, check and gate valves	Cycle the valve open and closed and check for proper operation.	☐Yes ☐No*☐N/A	
5.2.2 Pressure regulator valve	Check for proper operation. (Note that there may be small, 1/4 inch drain plugs in the bottom of the valve that are not visible by looking from above only)	☐Yes ☐No*☐N/A	
5.2.3 Expansion relief valve	Check that the valve is in the proper orientation. (Note that fuel must be discharged back to the tank via a separate pipe or tubing.)	☐Yes ☐No*☐N/A	
5.2.4 Solenoid valves	Cycle power to valve to check operation. (Electrical solenoids can be verified by listening to the plunger opening and closing. If no audible confirmation, the valve should be inspected for the presence and operation of the plunger.)	☐Yes ☐No*☐N/A	

Item	Task	Status	Comments
5.2.5 Fire and shear valves	a. Manually cycle the valve to ensure components are moving freely and that the valve handle or lever has clearance to allow valve to close completely.	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
	b. Valves must not be wired in open position.	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
	c. Make sure fusible element is in place and correctly positioned.	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
	d. Be sure test ports are sealed with plug after testing is complete and no temporary test fixture or component remains connected to valve.	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
5.3 Interstitial leak detection equipment	Check condition of equipment, including: • The window is clean and clear in sight leak gauges. • The wire connections of electronic gauges for tightness and corrosion • Activate the test button, if applicable.	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
5.4 Spill containment boxes on fill pipe	a. If corrosion, damage, or wear has compromised the ability of the unit to perform spill containment functions, replace the unit.	☐Yes* ☐No ☐N/A	

Item	Task	Status	Comments
	b. Inspect the connections to the AST for tightness, as well as the bolts, nuts, washers for condition and replace if necessary.	☐Yes* ☐No ☐N/A	
	c. Drain valves must be operable and closed	☐Yes* ☐No ☐N/A	
5.5 Strainer	a. Check that the strainer is clean and in good condition.	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
5.5 Strainer	b. Access strainer basket and check cap and gasket seal as well as bolts.	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
5.6 Filter	a. Check that the filter is in good condition and is within the manufacturer's expected service life. Replace, if necessary.	☐Yes ☐No*☐N/A	
	b. Check for leaks and decreased fuel flow	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
5.7 Flame arrestors	Follow manufacturer's instructions. Check for corrosion and blockage of air passages.	☐Yes* ☐No ☐N/A	
5.8 Leak detector for submersible pump systems	Test according to manufacturer's instructions and authority having jurisdiction (AHJ). Verify leak detectors are suited and properly installed for aboveground use.	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
5.9 Liquid level equipment	a. Has equipment been tested to ensure proper operation?	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
	b. Does equipment	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	

Item	Task	Status	Comments
	operate as required?		
	c. Follow manufacturer's instructions	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
5.10 Overfill equipment	a. Follow manufacturer's instructions and regulatory requirements for inspection and functionality verification.	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
	b. Confirm device is suited for above ground use by the manufacturer	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
6.0 Insulated Tanks			
6.1 Insulation	Check condition of insulation for: • Missing sections • Areas of moisture • Mold • Damage	☐Yes* ☐No ☐N/A	
6.2 Insulation cover or jacket	Check for damage that will allow water intrusion	☐Yes* No ☐N	
7.0 Miscellaneous			
7.1 Electrical wiring and boxes	Are they in good condition?	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
7.2 Labels and tags	Ensure that all labels and tags are intact and readable.	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	

Additional Comments:

ATTACHMENT 6

ATTACHMENT 6

INSPECTION RECORDS

TANK IN-SERVICE INSPECTION CHECKLIST			
	Item	Completed ✔	Comments
C.1.1	**FOUNDATION**		
	Measure foundation levelness and bottom elevations (see Appendix B for extent of measurements).		
C.1.1.1	**Concrete Ring**		
	a. Inspect for broken concrete, spalling, and cracks, particularly under backup bars used in welding butt-welded annular rings under the shell.		
	b. Inspect drain openings in ring, back of waterdraw basins and top surface of ring for indications of bottom leakage.		
	c. Inspect for cavities under foundation and vegetation against bottom of tank.		
	d. Check that runoff rainwater from the shell drains away from tank.		
	e. Check for settlement around perimeter of tank.		
C.1.1.2	**Asphalt**		
	a. Check for settling of tank into asphalt base which would direct runoff rain water under the tank instead of away from it.		
	b. Look for areas where leaching of oil has left rock filler exposed, which indicates hydrocarbon leakage.		
C.1.1.3	**Oiled Dirt or Sand**		
	Check for settlement into the base which would direct runoff rain water under the tank rather than away from it.		
C.1.1.4	**Rock**		
	Presence of crushed rock under the steel bottom usually results in severe underside corrosion. Make a note to do additional bottom plate examination (ultrasonic, hammer testing, or turning of coupons) when the tank is out of service.		
C.1.1.5	**Site Drainage**		
	a. Check site for drainage away from the tank and associated piping and manifolds.		
	b. Check operating condition of the dike drains.		
C.1.1.6	**Housekeeping**		
	Inspect the area for buildup of trash, vegetation, and other inflammables buildup.		
C.1.2	**SHELLS**		
C.1.2.1	**External Visual Inspection**		
	a. Visually inspect for paint failures, pitting, and corrosion.		
	b. Clean off the bottom angle area and inspect for corrosion and thinning on plate and weld.		
	c. Inspect the bottom-to-foundation seal, if any.		
C.1.2.2	**Internal (Floating Roof Tank)**		
	Visually inspect for grooving, corrosion, pitting, and coating failures.		
C.1.2.3	**Riveted Shell Inspection**		
	a. Inspect external surface for rivet and seam leaks.		
	b. Locate leaks by sketch or photo (location will be lost when shell is abrasive cleaned for painting).		
	c. Inspect rivets for corrosion loss and wear.		
	d. Inspect vertical seams to see if they have been full fillet lap-welded to increase joint efficiency.		

TANK IN-SERVICE INSPECTION CHECKLIST—Continued			
	Item	Completed ✔	Comments
	e. If no record exists of vertical riveted seams, dimension and sketch (or photograph) the rivet pattern: number of rows, rivet size, pitch length, and note whether the joint is butt-riveted or lap-riveted.		
C.1.2.4	**Wind Girder (Floating Roof Tanks)**		
	a. Inspect wind girder and handrail for corrosion damage (paint failure, pitting, corrosion product buildup), especially where it occurs at tack-welded junction, and for broken welds.		
	b. Check support welds to shell for pitting, especially on shell plates.		
	c. Note whether supports have reinforcing pads welded to shell.		
C.1.3	**SHELL APPURTENANCES**		
C.1.3.1	**Manways and Nozzles**		
	a. Inspect for cracks or signs of leakage on weld joint at nozzles, manways, and reinforcing plates.		
	b. Inspect for shell plate dimpling around nozzles, caused by excessive pipe deflection.		
	c. Inspect for flange leaks and leaks around bolting.		
	d. Inspect sealing of insulation around manways and nozzles.		
	e. Check for inadequate manway flange and cover thickness on mixer manways.		
C.1.3.2	**Tank Piping Manifolds**		
	a. Inspect manifold piping, flanges, and valves for leaks.		
	b. Inspect fire fighting system components.		
	c. Check for anchored piping which would be hazardous to the tank shell or bottom connections during earth movement.		
	d. Check for adequate thermal pressure relief of piping to the tank.		
	e. Check operation of regulators for tanks with purge gas systems.		
	f. Check sample connections for leaks and for proper valve operation.		
	g. Check for damage and test the accuracy of temperature indicators.		
	h. Check welds on shell-mounted davit clips above valves 6 in. and larger.		
C.1.3.3	**Autogauge System**		
	a. Inspect autogauge tape guide and lower sheave housing (floating swings) for leaks.		
	b. Inspect autogauge head for damage.		
	c. Bump the checker on autogauge head for proper movement of tape.		
	d. Identify size and construction material of autogauge tape guide (floating roof tanks).		
	e. Ask operator if tape tends to hang up during tank roof movement (floating roof tanks).		
	f. Compare actual product level to the reading on the autogauge (maximum variation is 2 in.).		
	g. On floating roof tanks, when the roof is in the lowest position, check that no more than two ft of tape are exposed at the end of the tape guide.		
	h. Inspect condition of board and legibility of board-type autogauges.		
	i. Test freedom of movement of marker and float.		
C.1.3.4	**Shell-Mounted Sample Station**		
	a. Inspect sample lines for function of valves and plugging of lines, including drain or return-to-tank line.		
	b. Check circulation pump for leaks and operating problems.		

TANK IN-SERVICE INSPECTION CHECKLIST—Continued			
	Item	Completed ✔	Comments
	c. Test bracing and supports for sample lines and equipment.		
C.1.3.5	**Heater (Shell Manway Mounted)**		
	Inspect condensate drain for presence of oil indicating leakage.		
C.1.3.6	Mixer		
	a. Inspect for proper mounting flange and support.		
	b. Inspect for leakage.		
	c. Inspect condition of power lines and connections to mixer.		
C.1.3.7	**Swing Lines: Winch Operation**		
	a. Nonfloating. Raise, then lower the swing line with the winch, and check for cable tightness to confirm that swing line lowered properly.		
	b. Floating. With tank half full or more, lower the swing line, then let out cable and check if swing has pulled cable tight, indicating that the winch is operating properly.		
	c. Indicator. Check that the indicator moves in the proper direction: Floating swing line indicators show a lower level as cable is wound up on the winch. Non-floating swing line indicators show the opposite.		
C.1.3.8	**Swing Lines: External Guide System**		
	Check for leaks at threaded and flanged joints.		
C.1.3.9	**Swing Lines: Identify Ballast Varying Need**		
	Check for significant difference in stock specific gravity.		
C.1.3.10	**Swing Lines: Cable Material and Condition**		
	a. For nonstainless steel cable, check for corrosion over entire length.		
	b. All cable: check for wear or fraying.		
C.1.3.11	**Swing lines: Product Sample Comparison**		
	Check for water or gravity differences that would indicate a leaking swing joint.		
C.1.3.12	**Swing Lines: Target**		
	Target should indicate direction of swing opening (up or down) and height above bottom where suction will be lost with swing on bottom support.		
C.1.4	**ROOFS**		
C.1.4.1	**Deck Plate Internal Corrosion**		
	For safety, before accessing the roof, check with ultrasonic instrument or lightly use a ball peen hammer to test the deck plate near the edge of the roof for thinning. (Corrosion normally attacks the deck plate at the edge of a fixed roof and at the rafters in the center of the roof first.)		
C.1.4.2	**Deck Plate External Corrosion**		
	Visually inspect for paint failure, holes, pitting, and corrosion product on the roof deck.		
C.1.4.3	**Roof Deck Drainage**		
	Look for indication of standing water. (Significant sagging of fixed roof deck indicates potential rafter failure. Large standing water areas on a floating roof indicate inadequate drainage design or, if to one side, a nonlevel roof with possible leaking pontoons.)		
C.1.4.4	**Level of Floating Roof**		
	At several locations, measure distance from roof rim to a horizontal weld seam above the roof. A variance in the readings indicates a nonlevel roof with possible shell out-of-round, out-of-plumb, leaking pontoons, or hang-up. On small diameter tanks, an unlevel condition can indicate unequal loading at that level.		

TANK IN-SERVICE INSPECTION CHECKLIST—Continued			
	Item	Completed ✔	Comments
C.1.4.5	**Gas Test Internal Floating Roof**		
	Test for explosive gas on top of the internal floating roof. Readings could indicate a leaking roof, leaking seal system, or inadequate ventilation of the area above the internal floating roof.		
C.1.4.6	**Roof Insulation**		
	a. Visually inspect for cracks or leaks in the insulation weather coat where runoff rain water could penetrate the insulation.		
	b. Inspect for wet insulation under the weather coat.		
	c. Remove small test sections of insulation and check roof deck for corrosion and holes near the edge of the insulated area.		
C.1.4.7	**Floating Roof Seal Systems**		
	a. Measure and record maximum seal-to-shell gaps at:		
	1. Low pump out.		
	2. Mid-shell.		
	3. High liquid level.		
	b. Measure and record annular space at 30-ft spacing (minimum of four quadrants) around roof and record. Measurements should be taken in directly opposite pairs.		
	1. _____ _____ Opposite pair 1.		
	2. _____ _____ Opposite pair 2.		
	c. Check if seal fabric on primary shoe seals is pulling shoes away from shell (fabric not wide enough).		
	d. Inspect fabric for deterioration, holes, tears, and cracks.		
	e. Inspect visible metallic parts for corrosion and wear.		
	f. Inspect for openings in seals that would permit vapor emissions.		
	g. Inspect for protruding bolt or rivet heads against the shell.		
	h. Pull both primary and secondary seal systems back all around the shell to check their operation.		
	i. Inspect secondary seals for signs of buckling or indications that their angle with the shell is too shallow.		
	j. Inspect wedge-type wiper seals for flexibility, resilience, cracks, and tears.		
C.1.5	**ROOF APPURTENANCES**		
C.1.5.1	**Sample Hatch**		
	a. Inspect condition and functioning of sample hatch cover.		
	b. On tanks governed by Air Quality Monitoring District rules, check for the condition of seal inside hatch cover.		
	c. Check for corrosion and plugging on thief and gauge hatch cover.		
	d. Where sample hatch is used to reel gauge stock level, check for marker and tab stating hold-off distance.		
	e. Check for reinforcing pad where sample hatch pipe penetrates the roof deck.		
	f. On floating roof sample hatch and recoil systems, inspect operation of recoil reel and condition of rope.		
	g. Test operation of system.		
	h. On ultra clean stocks such as JP4, check for presence and condition of protective coating or liner inside sample hatch (preventing rust from pipe getting into sample).		

TANK IN-SERVICE INSPECTION CHECKLIST—Continued			
	Item	Completed ✔	Comments
C.1.5.2	**Gauge Well**		
	a. Inspect visible portion of the gauge well for thinning, size of slots, and cover condition.		
	b. Check for a hold-off distance marker and tab with hold-off distance (legible).		
	c. On floating roofs, inspect condition of roof guide for gauge well, particularly the condition of the rollers for grooving.		
	d. If accessible, check the distance from the gauge well pipe to the tank shell at different levels.		
	e. If tank has a gauge well washer, check valve for leakage and for presence of a bull plug or blind flange.		
C.1.5.3	**Fixed Roof Scaffold Support**		
	Inspect scaffold support for corrosion, wear, and structural soundness.		
C.1.5.4	**Autogauge: Inspection Hatch and Guides (Fixed Roof)**		
	a. Check the hatch for corrosion and missing bolts.		
	b. Look for corrosion on the tape guide's and float guide's wire anchors.		
C.1.5.5	**Autogauge: Float Well Cover**		
	a. Inspect for corrosion.		
	b. Check tape cable for wear or fraying caused by rubbing on the cover.		
C.1.5.6	**Sample Hatch (Internal Floating Roof)**		
	a. Check overall conditions.		
	b. When equipped with a fabric seal, check for automatic sealing after sampling.		
	c. When equipped with a recoil reel opening device, check for proper operations.		
C.1.5.7	**Roof-Mounted Vents (Internal Floating Roof)**		
	Check condition of screens, locking and pivot pins.		
C.1.5.8	**Gauging Platform Drip Ring**		
	On fixed roof tanks with drip rings under the gauging platform or sampling area, inspect for plugged drain return to the tank.		
C.1.5.9	**Emergency Roof Drains**		
	Inspect vapor plugs for emergency drain: that seal fabric discs are slightly smaller than the pipe ID and that fabric seal is above the liquid level.		
C.1.5.10	**Removable Roof Leg Racks**		
	Check for leg racks on roof.		
C.1.5.11	**Vacuum Breakers**		
	Report size, number, and type of vacuum breakers. Inspect vacuum breakers. If high legs are set, check for setting of mechanical breaker in high leg position.		
C.1.5.12	**Rim Vents**		
	a. Check condition of the screen on the rim vent cover.		
	b. Check for plating off or removal of rim vents where jurisdictional rules do not permit removal.		
C.1.5.13	**Pontoon Inspection Hatches**		
	a. Open pontoon inspection hatch covers and visually check inside for pontoon leakage.		
	b. Test for explosive gas (an indicator of vapor space leaks).		

TANK IN-SERVICE INSPECTION CHECKLIST—Continued			
	Item	**Completed ✔**	**Comments**
	c. If pontoon hatches are equipped with locked down coves, check for vent tubes. Check that vent tubes are not plugged up. Inspect lock-down devices for condition and operation.		
C.1.6	**Accessways**		
	See Tank Out-of-Service Inspection Checklist, item C.2.12.		

Notes:

TANK OUT-OF-SERVICE INSPECTION CHECKLIST			
	Item	Completed ✔	Comments
C.2.1	**OVERVIEW**		
	a. Check that tank has been cleaned, is gas free, and safe for entry.		
	b. Check that the tank is completely isolated from product lines, all electrical power, and steam lines.		
	c. Check that roof is adequately supported, including fixed roof structure and floating roof legs.		
	d. Check for presence of falling object hazards, such as corroded-through roof rafters, asphalt stalactites, and trapped hydrocarbons in unopened or plugged equipment or appurtenances, ledges, etc.		
	e. Inspect for slipping hazards on the bottom and roof decks.		
	f. Inspect structural welds on accessways and clips.		
	g. Check surfaces needing inspection for a heavy-scale buildup and check weld seams and oily surfaces where welding is to be done. Note areas needing more cleaning, including blasting.		
C.2.2	**TANK EXTERIOR**		
	a. Inspect appurtenances opened during cleaning such as lower floating swing sheave assemblies, nozzle interiors (after removal of valves).		
	b. Hammer test or ultrasonically test the roof.		
	c. Enter and inspect the floating roof pontoon compartments.		
C.2.3	**BOTTOM INTERIOR SURFACE**		
	a. Using a flashlight held close to and parallel to the bottom plates, and using the bottom plate layout as a guide, visually inspect and hammer test the entire bottom.		
	b. Measure the depth of pitting and describe the pitting appearance (sharp edged, lake type, dense, scattered, etc.)		
	c. Mark areas requiring patching or further inspection.		
	d. Mark locations for turning coupons for inspection.		
	e. Inspect all welds for corrosion and leaks, particularly the shell-to-bottom weld.		
	f. Inspect sketch plates for corrosion.		
01	g. Check condition of internal sump, if applicable. Standing liquid should be removed from the sump to allow for complete inspection and vacuum testing of weld seams as appropriate. Sump bottom and sidewall plate and seams need to be evaluated for both product-side and soil-side corrosion.		
	h. Locate and mark voids under the bottom.		
	i. Record bottom data on a layout sketch using the existing bottom plates as a grid. List the number and sizes of patches required.		
	j. Vacuum test the bottom lap welds.		
	k. Hammer test or ultrasonically examine any slightly discolored spots or damp areas.		
	l. Check for reinforcing pads under all bottom attached clips, brackets, and supports.		
	m. Inspect floating roof leg pads for pitting or cutting, and excessive dimpling (indicating excessive loading).		
	n. Check the column bases of fixed roof supports for adequate pads and restraining clips.		
	o. In earthquake zones 3 and 4, check that roof supports are not welded down to the tank bottom, but are only restrained from horizontal movement.		
	p. Check area beneath swing line cable for indications of cable cutting or dragging.		
	q. Mark old oil and air test connection for removal and patching.		
	r. Identify and report low areas on the bottom that do not drain adequately.		
	s. Inspect coating for holes, disbonding, deterioration, and discoloration.		

TANK OUT-OF-SERVICE INSPECTION CHECKLIST—Continued			
	Item	Completed ✔	Comments
C.2.4	**SHELL SEAMS AND PLATE**		
	a. On cone up bottoms, closely inspect and gauge the depth of metal loss on the lower 2 in. to 4 in. of the shell (area of standing water).		
	b. Measure the depth of pitting on each course.		
	c. Inspect and estimate the amount of metal loss on the heads of rivets and bolts.		
	d. Inspect shell-to-bottom riveted lap joints.		
	e. Inspect for vertical grooving damage from seal assembly protrusions.		
	f. Inspect existing protective coatings for damage, deterioration, and disbonding.		
	g. Check for areas of rubbing (indicating too much pressure by the seal assembly shoes or inadequate annular space).		
	h. Visually inspect the shell plates and seams for indications of leakage.		
	i. If the shell has riveted or bolted seams, record the leak locations by film or chart in case the locations are lost during surface preparation for painting.		
	j. Measure annular space at 40-ft intervals.		
	k. Survey the shell to check for roundness and plumb.		
C.2.5	**SHELL-MOUNTED OVERFLOWS**		
	a. Inspect overflow for corrosion and adequate screening.		
	b. Check location of overflow that it is not above any tank valves or equipment.		
C.2.6	**ROOF INTERIOR SURFACE**		
C.2.6.1	**General**		
	a. Visually inspect the underside surface of the roof plates for holes, scale buildup, and pitting.		
	b. Hammer test or ultrasonically examine to check for thin areas, particularly in the vapor space of floating roofs and at edge of roof on cone roof tank.		
	c. Check all clips, brackets, braces, etc., welded to the roof deck plate for welded reinforcing pads and see that they have not broken free.		
	d. If no pad is present, penetrant test for cracking of the weld or deck plate.		
	e. Inspect for protective coating for breaks, disbondment, and deterioration.		
	f. Spark test the interior surface coating if recoating is not planned.		
C.2.6.2	**Fixed Roof Support Structure**		
	a. Inspect the support columns for thinning in the upper 2 ft.		
	b. On API columns (two channels welded together) check for corrosion scale breaking the tack welds, unless the joint between the channels is completely seal welded.		
	c. Check that the reinforcing pad on the bottom is seal-welded to the tank bottom with horizontal movement restraining clips welded to the pad.		
	d. Determine if pipe column supports are concrete filled or open pipe. If open pipe, check for a drain opening in the bottom of the pipe.		
	e. Inspect and gauge rafters for thinning, particularly near the center of the roof. Report metal loss.		
	f. Check for loose or twisted rafters.		
	g. Inspect girders for thinning and check that they are attached securely to the top of the columns.		

TANK OUT-OF-SERVICE INSPECTION CHECKLIST—Continued			
	Item	Completed ✔	Comments
	h. Report if the columns have cross bracing in the area between the low pump out of the top of the shell (for future internal floating roof installation).		
	i. Inspect and report presence of any roof-mounted swing line bumpers.		
	j. Photograph the roof structure if no rafter layout drawing exists.		
C.2.7	**FIXED ROOF APPURTENANCES**		
C.2.7.1	**Inspection and Light Hatches**		
	a. Inspect the hatches for corrosion, paint and coating failures, holes, and cover sealing.		
	b. On loose covers, check for a safety chain in good condition.		
	c. On light hatches over 30 in. across, check for safety rods.		
	d. Inspect the condition of the gaskets on bold or latched down hatch covers.		
C.2.7.2	**Staging Support Connection**		
	Inspect the condition of the staging support for corrosion.		
C.2.7.3	**Breathers and Vents**		
	a. Inspect and service the breather.		
	b. Inspect screens on vents and breathers.		
C.2.7.4	**Emergency P/V Hatches**		
	a. Inspect and service pressure/vacuum hatches. (Setting should be high enough to prevent chattering of breather during normal operation. See breather manufacturer's guide.)		
	b. Inspect liquid seal hatches for corrosion and proper liquid level in the seal.		
C.2.7.5	**Sample Hatch**		
	a. Inspect sample hatch for corrosion.		
	b. Check that the cover operates properly.		
	c. If the tank has no gauge well, check for a hold-off distance marker and check measurement.		
C.2.8	**FLOATING ROOF**		
C.2.8.1	**Roof Deck**		
	a. Hammer test the area between roof rim and shell. (If access for hammer testing is inadequate, measure the distance from the bottom edge of the roof to the corroded area and then hammer test from inside the pontoon.)		
	b. In sour water service, clean and test all deck plate weld seams for cracking unless the lower laps have been seal-welded.		
	c. Check that either the roof drain is open or the drain plug in the roof is open in case of unexpected rain.		
	d. On flat bottomed and cone bottom roof decks, check for a vapor dam around the periphery of the roof. The dam should be continuous without break to prevent escape of vapors to the seal area from under the center of the roof.		
C.2.8.2	**Floating Roof Pontoons**		
	a. Visually inspect each pontoon for liquid leakage.		
	b. Run a light wire through the gooseneck vents on locked down inspection hatch covers to make sure they are open.		
	c. Inspect lockdown latches on each cover.		

TANK OUT-OF-SERVICE INSPECTION CHECKLIST—Continued			
	Item	Completed ✔	Comments
	d. Check and report if each pontoon is:		
	1. Vapor tight (bulkhead seal welded on one side on bottom, sides, and top),		
	2. Liquid tight (seal-welded on bottom and sides only), or		
	3. Unacceptable (minimum acceptable condition is liquid tight).		
C.2.8.3	**Floating Roof Cutouts**		
	a. Inspect underside of cutouts for mechanical damage.		
	b. Inspect welds for cracks.		
	c. Inspect plate for thinning, pitting, and erosion.		
	d. Measure mixer cutouts and record plate thickness for future mixer installation or replacement. Plate thickness _____.		
C.2.8.4	**Floating Roof Supports**		
	a. Inspect fixed low and removable high floating roof legs for thinning.		
	b. Inspect for notching at bottom of legs for drainage.		
	c. Inspect for leg buckling or felling at bottom.		
	d. Inspect pin hole in roof guide for tears.		
	e. Check plumb of all legs.		
	f. Inspect for adequate reinforcing gussets on all legs through a single portion of the roof.		
	g. Inspect the area around the roof legs for cracking if there is no internal reinforcing pad or if the topside pad is not welded to the deck plate on the underside.		
	h. Inspect the sealing system on the two-position legs and the vapor plugs in the fixed low leg for deterioration of the gaskets.		
	i. On shell-mounted roof supports, check for adequate clearance based on the maximum floating roof movement as determined by the position of the roof relative to the gauge well and/or counter-rotational device.		
C.2.9	**FLOATING ROOF SEAL ASSEMBLIES**		
C.2.9.1	**Primary Shoe Assembly**		
	a. Remove four sections of foam log (foam-filled seals) for inspection on 90° locations.		
	b. Inspect hanger attachment to roof rim for thinning, bending, broken welds, and wear of pin holes.		
	c. Inspect clips welded to roof rim for thinning.		
	d. Shoes—inspect for thinning and holes in shoes.		
	e. Inspect for bit-metal bolts, clips, and attachments.		
	f. Seal fabric—inspect for deterioration, stiffening, holes, and tears in fabric.		
	g. Measure length of fabric from top of shoe to roof rim, and check against maximum anticipated annular space as roof operates.		
	h. Inspect any modification of shoes over shell nozzles, mixers, etc., for clearance.		
	i. Inspect shoes for damage caused by striking shell nozzles, mixers, etc.		
C.2.9.2	**Primary Toroidal Assembly**		
	a. Inspect seal fabric for wear, deterioration, holes, and tears.		

TANK OUT-OF-SERVICE INSPECTION CHECKLIST—Continued			
	Item	Completed ✔	Comments
	b. Inspect hold-down system for buckling or bending.		
	c. Inspect foam for liquid absorption and deterioration.		
C.2.9.3	**Rim-Mounted Secondaries**		
	a. Inspect the rim-mounted bolting bar for corrosion and broken welds.		
	b. Measure and chart seal-to-shell gaps.		
	c. Visually inspect seam from below, looking for holes as evidenced by light.		
	d. Inspect fabric for deterioration and stiffness.		
	e. Inspect for mechanical damage, corrosion, and wear on tip in contact with shell.		
	f. Inspect for contact with obstructions above top of shell.		
C.2.10	**FLOATING ROOF APPURTENANCES**		
C.2.10.1	**Roof Manways**		
	a. Inspect walls of manways for pitting and thinning.		
	b. On tanks with interface autogauges, check seal around gauge tape cable and guide wires through manway cover.		
	c. Inspect cover gasket and bolts.		
C.2.10.2	**Rim Vent**		
	a. Check rim vent for pitting and holes.		
	b. Check vent for condition of screen.		
	c. On floating roof tanks where the environmental rules require closing off the vent, check the vent pipe for corrosion at the pipe-to-rim joint and check that the blinding is adequate.		
C.2.10.3	**Vacuum Breaker, Breather Type**		
	a. Service and check operation of breather valve.		
	b. Check that nozzle pipe projects no more than $^1/_2$ in. below roof deck.		
C.2.10.4	**Vacuum Breaker, Mechanical Type**		
	Inspect the stem for thinning. Measure how far the vacuum breaker cover is raised off the pipe when the roof is resting on high or low legs.		
	a. On high legs: _____.		
	b. On low legs: _____.		
C.2.10.5	**Roof Drains: Open Systems, Including Emergency Drains**		
	a. Check liquid level inside open roof drains for adequate freeboard. Report if there is insufficient distance between liquid level and top of drain.		
	b. If tank comes under Air Quality Monitoring District rules, inspect the roof drain vapor plug.		
	c. If emergency drain is not at the center of the roof, check that there are at least three emergency drains.		
C.2.10.6	**Closed Drain Systems: Drain Basins**		
	a. Inspect for thinning and pitting.		
	b. Inspect protective coating (topside).		
	c. Inspect basin cover or screen for corrosion.		
	d. Test operation of check valve.		

TANK OUT-OF-SERVICE INSPECTION CHECKLIST—Continued			
	Item	Completed ✔	Comments
	e. Check for presence of check valve where bottom of basin is below product level.		
	f. Inspect drain basin(s) to roof deck welds for cracking.		
	g. Check drain basin(s) outlet pipe for adequate reinforcement to roof deck (including reinforcing pad).		
C.2.10.7	**Closed Drain Systems: Fixed Drain Line on Tank Bottom**		
	a. Hammer test fixed drain line on tank bottom for thinning and scale/debris plugging.		
	b. Inspect supports and reinforcing pads for weld failures and corrosion.		
	c. Check that pipe is guided, not rigidly locked to support, to avoid tearing of tank bottom plate.		
C.2.10.8	**Closed Drain Systems: Flexible Pipe Drain**		
	a. Inspect for damage to exterior of pipe.		
	b. Check for obstructions that pipe could catch on.		
	c. Inspect shields to protect pipe from snagging.		
	d. Inspect results of hydrostatic test on flexible roof drain system.		
C.2.10.9	**Closed Drain Systems: Articulated Joint Drain**		
	a. Hammer test rigid pipe in flexible joint systems for thinning and scale/debris plugging.		
	b. Inspect system for signs of bending or strain.		
	c. Inspect results of system hydrostatic test.		
	d. Inspect landing leg and pad.		
C.2.10.10	**Autogauge System and Alarms**		
	a. Check freedom of movement of tape through autogauge tape guide.		
	b. Inspect sheaves for freedom of movement.		
	c. Test operation checker.		
	d. Inspect tape and tape cable for twisting and fraying.		
	e. Test the tape's freedom of movement through guide sheaves and tape guide pipe.		
	f. On open-top tanks, check that gate tapes with cables have no more than one foot of tape exposed with float at lowest point.		
	g. Check float for leakage.		
	h. Test float guide wire anchors for spring action by pulling on wire and releasing.		
	i. Inspect floatwells in floating roofs for thinning and pitting of walls just above the liquid level.		
	j. Check that the autogauge tape is firmly attached to the float.		
	k. Inspect the tape cable and float guide wire fabric seals through the float well cover.		
	l. Inspect the bottom guide wire attachment clip: inspect for a temporary weighted bar instead of a permanent welded down clip.		
	m. Inspect board-type autogauge indicators for legibility and freedom of movement of indicator.		
	n. Measure and record these distances to determine if seal damage will occur if tank is run over from:		
	1. Shell top angle to underside of tape guide system.		
	2. Liquid level on floating top to top of secondary seal.		

TANK OUT-OF-SERVICE INSPECTION CHECKLIST—Continued			
	Item	Completed ✔	Comments
	o. Identify floating roofs where the tape is connected directly to the roof.		
	p. Overfill alarm: Inspect tank overfill prevention alarm switches for proper operation.		
C.2.11	**COMMON TANK APPURTENANCES**		
C.2.11.1	**Gauge Well**		
	a. Inspect gate well pipe for thinning at about two-thirds distance above the bottom: look for thinning at the edge of the slots.		
	b. Check for corrosion on the pipe joint. Check that sample cords, weights, thermometers, etc., have been removed from the pipe.		
	c. Check for cone at bottom end of pipe about one foot above the bottom.		
	d. Check condition of well washer pipe and that its flared end is directed at the near side of the hold off pad.		
	e. Check that supports for gauge well are welded to pad or to shell and not directly to bottom plate.		
	f. Check operation of gauge well cover.		
	g. Check presence of a hold-off distance marker in well pipe and record hold-off distance. Hold-off distance _____.		
	h. Identify and report size and pipe schedule, and whether pipe is solid or slotted. Report slot size.		
	i. Check that the hold-off distance plate is seal-welded to the bottom and that any gauge well supports are welded to the plate and not directly to the bottom.		
	j. Inspect vapor control float and cable.		
	k. Check for presence and condition of gauge well washer.		
	l. Check for bull plug or plate blind on gauge well washer valve.		
	m. Inspect gauge well guide in floating roof for pitting and thinning.		
	n. Inspect the guide rollers and sliding plates for freedom of movement.		
	o. Inspect condition of gauge well pipe seal system.		
	p. On black oil and diesel services: if gauge well is also used for sampling, check for presence of a thief- and gauge-type hatch to avoid spillage.		
	q. Visually inspect inside of pipe for pipe weld protrusions which could catch or damage vapor control float.		
C.2.11.2	**Sampling Systems: Roof Sample Hatches**		
	a. Inspect roof-mounted sample hatches for reinforcing pads and cracking.		
	b. Inspect cover for operation.		
	c. For tanks complying with Air Quality Monitoring District rules, inspect sample hatch covers for adequate sealing.		
	d. Check horizontal alignment of internal floating roof sample hatches under fixed roof hatches.		
	e. Inspect the sealing system on the internal floating roof sample hatch cover.		
	f. Inspect floating roof sample hatch cover recoil reel and rope.		
C.2.11.3	**Shell Nozzles**		
	a. Inspect shell nozzles for thinning and pitting.		
	b. Inspect hot tap nozzles for trimming of holes.		

TANK OUT-OF-SERVICE INSPECTION CHECKLIST—Continued		
Item	**Completed ✔**	**Comments**
c. Identify type of shell nozzles.		
d. Identify and describe internal piping, including elbow-up and elbow-down types.		
C.2.11.4 For Nozzles Extended Into the Tank		
a. Inspect pipe support pads welded to tank bottom.		
b. Inspect to see that pipe is free to move along support without strain or tearing action on bottom plate.		
c. Inspect nozzle valves for packing leaks and damaged flange faces.		
d. Inspect heater stream nozzle flanges and valves for wire cutting.		
e. Report which nozzles have thermal pressure relief bosses and valves.		
f. In internal elbow-down fill line nozzles, inspect the wear plate on the tank bottom.		
g. On elbow-up fill lines in floating roof tanks, check that opening is directed against underside of roof, not against vapor space. Inspect impact are for erosion.		
C.2.11.5 Diffusers and Air Rolling Systems		
a. Inspect diffuser pipe for erosion and thinning.		
b. Check holes in diffuser for excessive wear and enlargement.		
c. Inspect diffuser supports for damage and corrosion.		
d. Check that diffuser supports restrain, not anchor, longitudinal line movement.		
e. Inspect air spiders on bottom of lube oil tanks for plugging and damaged or broken threaded joints.		
C.2.11.6 Swing Lines		
a. Inspect flexible joint for cracks and leaks.		
b. Scribe the flexible joint across the two moving faces and raise end of swing line to check the joint's freedom of movement, indicated by separation of scribe marks.		
c. Check that flexible joints over 6 in. are supported.		
d. Inspect the swing pipe for deep pitting and weld corrosion.		
e. Loosen the vent plugs in the pontoons and listen for a vacuum. Lack of a vacuum indicates a leaking pontoon.		
f. Check the results of air test on pontoons during repairs.		
g. Inspect the pontoons for pitting.		
h. Inspect the pull-down cable connections to the swing.		
i. Inspect the condition of the bottom-mounted support, fixed roof limiting bumper, or shell-mounted limiting bumper for wood condition, weld and bolt corrosion, and seal welding to bottom or shell.		
j. Inspect safety hold-down chain for corrosion and weak links.		
k. Check that there is a welded reinforcing pad where the chain connects to the bottom.		
l. If the floating swing in a floating or internal floating roof tank does not have a limiting device preventing the swing from exceeding 60 degrees, measure and calculate the maximum angle possible with the roof on overflow. Max. angle on overflow _____. (If the calculated angle exceeds 65 degrees, recommended installation of a limiting bracket.)		
m. Inspect pull-down cable for fraying.		

TANK OUT-OF-SERVICE INSPECTION CHECKLIST—Continued			
	Item	Completed ✔	Comments
	n. Inspect for three cable clamps where cable attaches to end of swing line (single-reeved) or to roof assembly (double-reeved). Inspect sheaves for freedom of movement.		
	o. Inspect winch operation and check the height indicator for legibility and accuracy.		
	p. Inspect bottom-mounted sheave assembly at end of pontoon for freedom of rotation of sheave.		
	q. Inspect shell-mounted lower sheave assembly for freedom of rotation of sheave, corrosion thinning, and pitting of sheave housing.		
	r. Inspect upper sheave assembly for freedom of movement of sheave.		
	s. Inspect the cable counterbalance assembly for corrosion and freedom of operation.		
C.2.11.7	**Manway Heater Racks**		
	a. Inspect the manway heater racks for broken welds and bending of the sliding rails.		
	b. Measure and record the length of the heater and length of the track.		
C.2.11.8	**Mixer Wear Plates and Deflector Stands**		
	a. Inspect bottom and shell plates and deflector stands.		
	b. Inspect for erosion and corrosion on the wear plates. Inspect for rigidity, structural soundness, corrosion, and erosion of deck plates anc reinforcing pads that are seal-welded to the bottom under the deflector stand legs.		
	c. Measure for propeller clearance between the bottom of deflector stand and roof when the roof is on low legs.		
C.2.12	**ACCESS STRUCTURES**		
C.2.12.1	**Handrails**		
	a. Identify and report type (steel pipe, galvanized pipe, square tube, angle) and size of handrails.		
	b. Inspect for pitting and holes, paint failure.		
	c. Inspect attachment welds.		
	d. Identify cold joints and sharp edges. Inspect the handrails and midrails.		
	e. Inspect safety drop bar (or safety chain) for corrosion, functioning, and length.		
	f. Inspect the handrail between the rolling ladder and the gaging platform for a hazardous opening when the floating roof is at its lowest level.		
C.2.12.2	**Platform Frame**		
	a. Inspect frame for corrosion and paint failure.		
	b. Inspect the attachment of frame to supports and supports to tank for corrosion and weld failure.		
	c. Check reinforcing pads where supports are attached to shell or roof.		
	d. Inspect the surface that deck plate or grating rests on, for thinning and holes.		
	e. Check that flat-surface-to-flat-surface junctures are seal-welded.		
C.2.12.3	**Deck Plate and Grating**		
	a. Inspect deck plate for corrosion-caused thinning or holes (not drain holes) and paint failure.		
	b. Inspect plate-to-frame weld for rust scale buildup.		
	c. Inspect grating for corrosion-caused thinning of bars and failure of welds.		

TANK OUT-OF-SERVICE INSPECTION CHECKLIST—Continued		
Item	Completed ✔	Comments
d. Check grating tie down clips. Where grating has been retrofitted to replace plate, measure the rise of the step below and above the grating surface and compare with other risers on the stairway.		
C.2.12.4 Stairway Stringers		
a. Inspect spiral stairway stringers for corrosion, paint failure, and weld failure. Inspect attachment of stairway treads to stringer.		
b. Inspect stairway supports to shell welds and reinforcing pads.		
c. Inspect steel support attachment to concrete base for corrosion.		
C.2.12.5 Rolling Ladder		
a. Inspect rolling ladder stringers for corrosion.		
b. Identify and inspect ladder fixed rungs (square bar, round bar, angles) for weld attachment to stringers and corrosion, particularly where angle rungs are welded to stringers.		
c. Check for wear and corrosion where rolling ladder attaches to gaging platform.		
d. Inspect pivot bar for wear and secureness.		
e. Inspect operation of self-leveling stairway treads.		
f. Inspect for corrosion and wear on moving parts.		
g. Inspect rolling ladder wheels for freedom of movement, flat spots, and wear on axle.		
h. Inspect alignment of rolling ladder with roof rack.		
i. Inspect top surface of rolling ladder track for wear by wheels to assure at least 18 in. of unworn track (track long enough).		
j. Inspect rolling ladder track welds for corrosion.		
k. Inspect track supports on roof for reinforcing pads seal-welded to deck plate.		
l. Check by dimensioning, the maximum angle of the rolling ladder when the roof is on low legs. Max. angle _____ .		
m. If rolling ladder track extends to within 5 ft of the edge of the roof on the far side, check for a handrail on the top of the shell on that side.		
Notes:		

STI SP001 Portable Container Monthly Inspection Checklist

General Inspection Information:

Inspection Date: _____ Retain Until Date: _____ (36 months from inspection date)

Prior Inspection Date: _____ Inspector Name: _____

Containers Inspected (ID #'s): _____

Inspection Guidance:

- For equipment not included in this Standard, follow the manufacturer recommended inspection/testing schedules and procedures.
- The periodic AST Inspection is intended for monitoring the external AST condition and its containment structure. This visual inspection does not require a Certified Inspector. It shall be performed by an owner's inspector who is familiar with the site and can identify changes and developing problems.
- (*) designates an item in a non-conformance status. This indicates that action is required to address a problem.
- Non-conforming items important to tank or containment integrity require evaluation by an engineer experienced in AST design, a Certified Inspector, or a tank manufacturer who will determine the corrective action. Note the non-conformance and corresponding corrective action in the comment section.
- Retain the completed checklists for 36 months.

Item	Area: _____		Area: _____		Area: _____		Area: _____	
1.0 AST Containment/Storage Area								
1.1 ASTs within designated storage area?	☐Yes	☐No*	☐Yes	☐No*	☐Yes	☐No*	☐Yes	☐No*
1.2 Debris, spills, or other fire hazards in containment or storage area?	☐Yes*	☐No	☐Yes*	☐No	☐Yes*	☐No	☐Yes*	☐No
1.3 Water in outdoor secondary containment?	☐Yes*	☐No	☐Yes*	☐No	☐Yes*	☐No	☐Yes*	☐No
1.4 Drain valves operable and in a closed position?	☐Yes	☐No*	☐Yes*	☐No	☐Yes*	☐No	☐Yes*	☐No
1.5 Egress pathways clear and gates/doors operable?	☐Yes	☐No*	☐Yes*	☐No	☐Yes*	☐No	☐Yes*	☐No

Item	Area: _____	Area: _____	Area: _____	Area: _____
2.0 Leak Detection				
2.1 Visible signs of leakage around the container or storage area?	☐Yes* ☐No	☐Yes* ☐No	☐Yes* ☐No	☐Yes* ☐No
3.0 Container				
3.0 Noticeable container distortions, buckling, denting or bulging?	☐Yes* ☐No	☐Yes* ☐No	☐Yes* ☐No	☐Yes* ☐No

Comments:

STI SP001 AST Record

OWNER INFORMATION	*FACILITY INFORMATION*	*INSTALLER INFORMATION*
Name	Name	Name
Number and Street	Number and Street	Number and Street
City, State, Zip Code	City, State, Zip Code	City, State, Zip Code

TANK ID _____

SPECIFICATION:

Design: ☐ UL _____ ☐ SWRI _____ ☐ Horizontal ☐ Vertical ☐ Rectangular
☐ API _____ ☐ Other _____
☐ Unknown

Manufacturer: Contents: Construction Date: Last Repair/Reconstruction Date:

Dimensions: Capacity: Last Change of Service Date:

Construction: ☐ Bare Steel ☐ Cathodically Protected (Check one: A. ☐ Galvanic or B. ☐ Impressed Current) Date Installed: _____
☐ Coated Steel ☐ Concrete ☐ Plastic/Fiberglass ☐ Other
☐ Double-Bottom ☐ Double-Wall ☐ Lined Date Installed: _____

Containment: ☐ Earthen Dike ☐ Steel Dike ☐ Concrete ☐ Synthetic Liner ☐ Other _____

CRDM: ☐ Date Installed: _____ Type: _____

Release Prevention Barrier: ☐ Date Installed: _____ Type: _____

TANK ID _____

SPECIFICATION:

Design: ☐ UL _____ ☐ SWRI _____ ☐ Horizontal ☐ Vertical ☐ Rectangular

☐ API _____ ☐ Other _____

☐ Unknown

Manufacturer: Contents: Construction Date: Last Repair/Reconstruction Date:

Dimensions: Capacity: Last Change of Service Date:

Construction: ☐ Bare Steel ☐ Cathodically Protected (Check one: A. ☐ Galvanic or B. ☐ Impressed Current) Date Installed: _____

☐ Coated Steel ☐ Concrete ☐ Plastic/Fiberglass ☐ Other

☐ Double-Bottom ☐ Double-Wall ☐ Lined Date Installed: _____

Containment: ☐ Earthen Dike ☐ Steel Dike ☐ Concrete ☐ Synthetic Liner ☐ Other _____

CRDM: ☐ Date Installed: Type:

Release Prevention Barrier: ☐ Date Installed: _____ Type: _____

TANK ID _____

SPECIFICATION:

Design: ☐ UL _____ ☐ SWRI _____ ☐ Horizontal ☐ Vertical ☐ Rectangular

☐ API _____

☐ Unknown ☐ Other _____

Manufacturer: Contents: Construction Date: Last Repair/Reconstruction Date:

Dimensions: Capacity: Last Change of Service Date:

Construction: ☐ Bare Steel ☐ Cathodically Protected (Check one: A. ☐ Galvanic or B. ☐ Impressed Current) Date Installed: _____

☐ Coated Steel ☐ Concrete ☐ Plastic/Fiberglass ☐ Other

☐ Double-Bottom ☐ Double-Wall ☐ Lined Date Installed: _____

Containment: ☐ Earthen Dike ☐ Steel Dike ☐ Concrete ☐ Synthetic Liner ☐ Other _____

CRDM: ☐ Date Installed: Type:

Release Prevention Barrier: ☐ Date Installed: _____ Type: _____

TANK ID _____

SPECIFICATION:

Design: ☐ UL _____ ☐ SWRI _____ ☐ Horizontal ☐ Vertical ☐ Rectangular

☐ API _____

☐ Unknown ☐ Other _____

Manufacturer: Contents: Construction Date: Last Repair/Reconstruction Date:

Dimensions: Capacity: Last Change of Service Date:

Construction: ☐ Bare Steel ☐ Cathodically Protected (Check one: A. ☐ Galvanic or B. ☐ Impressed Current) Date Installed: _____

☐ Coated Steel ☐ Concrete ☐ Plastic/Fiberglass ☐ Other

☐ Double-Bottom ☐ Double-Wall ☐ Lined Date Installed: _____

Containment: ☐ Earthen Dike ☐ Steel Dike ☐ Concrete ☐ Synthetic Liner ☐ Other _____

CRDM: ☐ Date Installed: Type:

Release Prevention Barrier: ☐ Date Installed: _____ Type: _____

TANK ID _____

SPECIFICATION:

Design: ☐ UL _____ ☐ SWRI _____ ☐ Horizontal ☐ Vertical ☐ Rectangular

☐ API _____

☐ Unknown ☐ Other _____

Manufacturer: Contents: Construction Date: Last Repair/Reconstruction Date:

Dimensions: Capacity: Last Change of Service Date:

Construction: ☐ Bare Steel ☐ Cathodically Protected (Check one: A. ☐ Galvanic or B. ☐ Impressed Current) Date Installed: _____

☐ Coated Steel ☐ Concrete ☐ Plastic/Fiberglass ☐ Other

☐ Double-Bottom ☐ Double-Wall ☐ Lined Date Installed: _____

Containment:	☐ Earthen Dike	☐ Steel Dike	☐ Concrete	☐ Synthetic Liner	☐ Other	_____
CRDM:	☐	Date Installed:		Type:		
Release Prevention Barrier:	☐	Date Installed:	_____	Type:	_____	

STI SP001 Monthly Inspection Checklist

General Inspection Information:

Inspection Date: _____ Retain Until Date: _____ (36 months from inspection date)

Prior Inspection Date: _____ Inspector Name: _____

Tanks Inspected (ID #'s): _____

Inspection Guidance:

- For equipment not included in this Standard, follow the manufacturer recommended inspection/testing schedules and procedures.
- The periodic AST Inspection is intended for monitoring the external AST condition and its containment structure. This visual inspection does not require a Certified Inspector. It shall be performed by an owner's inspector who is familiar with the site and can identify changes and developing problems.
- Upon discovery of water in the primary tank, secondary containment area, interstice, or spill container, remove promptly or take other corrective action. Before discharge to the environment, inspect the liquid for regulated products or other contaminants and disposed of it properly.
- (*) designates an item in a non-conformance status. This indicates that action is required to address a problem.
- Non-conforming items important to tank or containment integrity require evaluation by an engineer experienced in AST design, a Certified Inspector, or a tank manufacturer who will determine the corrective action. Note the non-conformance and corresponding corrective action in the comment section.
- Retain the completed checklists for 36 months.
- **In the event of severe weather (snow, ice, wind storms) or maintenance (such as painting) that could affect the operation of critical components (normal and emergency vents, valves), an inspection of these components is required as soon as the equipment is safely accessible after the event.**

Item	Task	*Status*	Comments
1.0 Tank Containment			
1.1 Containment structure	Check for water, debris, cracks or fire hazard	☐Yes* ☐No ☐N/A	
1.2 Primary tank	Check for water	☐Yes* ☐No	
1.3 Containment drain valves	Operable and in a closed position	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
1.4 Pathways and entry	Clear and gates/doors operable	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
2.0 Leak Detection			
2.1 Tank	Visible signs of leakage	☐Yes* ☐No	

Item	Task	*Status*	Comments
2.2 Secondary Containment	Visible signs of leakage from tank into secondary containment	☐Yes* ☐No	
2.3 Surrounding soil	Visible signs of leakage	☐Yes* ☐No ☐N/A	
2.4 Interstice	Visible signs of leakage	☐Yes* ☐No ☐N/A	
3.0 Tank Equipment			
3.1 Valves	a. Check for leaks.	☐Yes* ☐No ☐N/A	
	b. Tank drain valves must be kept locked.	☐Yes* ☐No ☐N/A	
3.2 Spill containment boxes on fill pipe	a. Inspect for debris, residue, and water in the box and remove.	☐Yes* ☐No ☐N/A	
	b. Drain valves must be operable and closed.	☐Yes* ☐No ☐N/A	
3.3 Liquid level equipment	a. Both visual and mechanical devices must be inspected for physical damage.	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
	b. Check that the device is easily readable	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
3.4 Overfill equipment	a. If equipped with a "test" button, activate the audible horn or light to confirm operation. This could be battery powered. Replace the battery if needed	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
	b. If overfill valve is equipped with a mechanical test mechanism, actuate the mechanism to confirm operation.	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
3.5 Piping connections	Check for leaks, corrosion and damage	☐Yes* ☐No	

Item	Task	*Status*	Comments
4.0 Tank Attachments and Appurtenances			
4.1 Ladder and platform structure	Secure with no sign of severe corrosion or damage?	☐Yes ☐No* ☐N/A	
5.0 Other Conditions			
5.1 Are there other conditions that should be addressed for continued safe operation or that may affect the site spill prevention plan?		☐Yes* ☐No	

Additional Comments:

ATTACHMENT
7

ATTACHMENT 7

SPCC TRAINING AND BRIEFING RECORD

SPCC TRAINING AND BRIEFING RECORD

Description of Training or Briefing _____

Instructor_____Date_____

EMPLOYEES' NAMES

Printed Name	Signatures

Weaver Consultants Group North Central, LLC

12/4/15

ATTACHMENT 8

Attachment 8

Written Commitment to Manpower, Equipment and Materials

ATTACHMENT 8

WRITTEN COMMITMENT TO MANPOWER, EQUIPMENT, AND MATERIALS

Designated Person Responsible for Commitment:

I hereby certify that I am authorized to provide the necessary manpower, equipment, and materials on behalf of the facility to respond effectively to a spill at the noted facility. Spill response activities will follow the procedures laid out in the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan.

Printed Name of Designated Authority: _____

Signature_____Date_____

ATTACHMENT 9

ATTACHMENT 9

SPCC REGULATIONS 40 CFR 112

112 of the Code of Federal Regulations, is amended as follows:

PART 112—OIL POLLUTION PREVENTION

1. The authority for part 112 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*; 33 U.S.C. 2720; E.O. 12777 (October 18, 1991), 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p. 351.

2. Part 112 is amended by designating §§ 112.1 through 112.7 as subpart A, adding a subpart heading and revising newly designated subpart A to read as follows:

Subpart A—Applicability, Definitions, and General Requirements For All Facilities and All Types of Oils

Sec.

Subpart A—Applicability, Definitions, and General Requirements for All Facilities and All Types of Oils

§ 112.1 General applicability.

(a)(1) This part establishes procedures, methods, equipment, and other requirements to prevent the discharge of oil from non-transportation-related onshore and offshore facilities into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone, or in connection with activities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act or the Deepwater Port Act of 1974, or that may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States (including resources under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act).

(2) As used in this part, words in the singular also include the plural and words in the masculine gender also include the feminine and vice versa, as the case may require.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, this part applies to any owner or operator of a non-transportation-related onshore or offshore facility engaged in drilling, producing, gathering, storing, processing, refining, transferring, distributing, using, or consuming oil and oil products, which due to its location, could reasonably be expected to discharge oil in quantities that may be harmful, as described in part 110 of this chapter, into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone, or in connection with activities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act or the Deepwater Port Act of 1974, or that may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States (including resources under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act) that has oil in:

(1) Any aboveground container;

(2) Any completely buried tank as defined in § 112.2;

(3) Any container that is used for standby storage, for seasonal storage, or for temporary storage, or not otherwise "permanently closed" as defined in § 112.2;

(4) Any "bunkered tank" or "partially buried tank" as defined in § 112.2, or any container in a vault, each of which is considered an aboveground storage container for purposes of this part.

(c) As provided in section 313 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal government are subject to this part to the same extent as any person.

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, this part does not apply to:

(1) The owner or operator of any facility, equipment, or operation that is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under section 311(j)(1)(C) of the CWA, as follows:

(i) Any onshore or offshore facility, that due to its location, could not reasonably be expected to have a discharge as described in paragraph (b) of this section. This determination must be based solely upon consideration of the geographical and location aspects of the facility (such as proximity to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines, land contour, drainage, etc.) and must exclude consideration of manmade features such as dikes, equipment or other structures, which may serve to restrain, hinder, contain, or otherwise prevent a discharge as described in paragraph (b) of this section.

(ii) Any equipment, or operation of a vessel or transportation-related onshore or offshore facility which is subject to the authority and control of the U.S. Department of Transportation, as defined in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator of EPA, dated November 24, 1971 (Appendix A of this part).

(iii) Any equipment, or operation of a vessel or onshore or offshore facility which is subject to the authority and control of the U.S. Department of Transportation or the U.S. Department of the Interior, as defined in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Administrator of EPA, dated November 8, 1993 (Appendix B of this part).

(2) Any facility which, although otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of EPA, meets both of the following requirements:

(i) The completely buried storage capacity of the facility is 42,000 gallons or less of oil. For purposes of this exemption, the completely buried storage capacity of a facility excludes the capacity of a completely buried tank, as defined in § 112.2, and connected underground piping, underground ancillary equipment, and containment systems, that is currently subject to all of the technical requirements of part 280 of this chapter or all of the technical requirements of a State program approved under part 281 of this chapter. The completely buried storage capacity of a facility also excludes the capacity of a container that is "permanently closed," as defined in § 112.2.

(ii) The aggregate aboveground storage capacity of the facility is 1,320 gallons or less of oil. For purposes of this exemption, only containers of oil with a capacity of 55 gallons or greater are counted. The aggregate aboveground storage capacity of a facility excludes the capacity of a container that is "permanently closed," as defined in § 112.2.

(3) Any offshore oil drilling, production, or workover facility that is subject to the notices and regulations of the Minerals Management Service, as specified in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Administrator of EPA, dated November 8, 1993 (Appendix B of this part).

(4) Any completely buried storage tank, as defined in § 112.2, and connected underground piping, underground ancillary equipment, and containment systems, at any facility, that is subject to all of the technical requirements of part 280 of this chapter or a State program approved under part 281 of this chapter, except that such a tank must be marked on the facility diagram as provided in § 112.7(a)(3), if

the facility is otherwise subject to this part.

(5) Any container with a storage capacity of less than 55 gallons of oil.

(6) Any facility or part thereof used exclusively for wastewater treatment and not used to satisfy any requirement of this part. The production, recovery, or recycling of oil is not wastewater treatment for purposes of this paragraph.

(e) This part establishes requirements for the preparation and implementation of Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans. SPCC Plans are designed to complement existing laws, regulations, rules, standards, policies, and procedures pertaining to safety standards, fire prevention, and pollution prevention rules. The purpose of an SPCC Plan is to form a comprehensive Federal/State spill prevention program that minimizes the potential for discharges. The SPCC Plan must address all relevant spill prevention, control, and countermeasures necessary at the specific facility. Compliance with this part does not in any way relieve the owner or operator of an onshore or an offshore facility from compliance with other Federal, State, or local laws.

(f) Notwithstanding paragraph (d) of this section, the Regional Administrator may require that the owner or operator of any facility subject to the jurisdiction of EPA under section 311(j) of the CWA prepare and implement an SPCC Plan, or any applicable part, to carry out the purposes of the CWA.

(1) Following a preliminary determination, the Regional Administrator must provide a written notice to the owner or operator stating the reasons why he must prepare an SPCC Plan, or applicable part. The Regional Administrator must send such notice to the owner or operator by certified mail or by personal delivery. If the owner or operator is a corporation, the Regional Administrator must also mail a copy of such notice to the registered agent, if any and if known, of the corporation in the State where the facility is located.

(2) Within 30 days of receipt of such written notice, the owner or operator may provide information and data and may consult with the Agency about the need to prepare an SPCC Plan, or applicable part.

(3) Within 30 days following the time under paragraph (b)(2) of this section within which the owner or operator may provide information and data and consult with the Agency about the need to prepare an SPCC Plan, or applicable part, the Regional Administrator must make a final determination regarding whether the owner or operator is required to prepare and implement an SPCC Plan, or applicable part. The Regional Administrator must send the final determination to the owner or operator by certified mail or by personal delivery. If the owner or operator is a corporation, the Regional Administrator must also mail a copy of the final determination to the registered agent, if any and if known, of the corporation in the State where the facility is located.

(4) If the Regional Administrator makes a final determination that an SPCC Plan, or applicable part, is necessary, the owner or operator must prepare the Plan, or applicable part, within six months of that final determination and implement the Plan, or applicable part, as soon as possible, but not later than one year after the Regional Administrator has made a final determination.

(5) The owner or operator may appeal a final determination made by the Regional Administrator requiring preparation and implementation of an SPCC Plan, or applicable part, under this paragraph. The owner or operator must make the appeal to the Administrator of EPA within 30 days of receipt of the final determination under paragraph (b)(3) of this section from the Regional Administrator requiring preparation and/or implementation of an SPCC Plan, or applicable part. The owner or operator must send a complete copy of the appeal to the Regional Administrator at the time he makes the appeal to the Administrator. The appeal must contain a clear and concise statement of the issues and points of fact in the case. In the appeal, the owner or operator may also provide additional information. The additional information may be from any person. The Administrator may request additional information from the owner or operator. The Administrator must render a decision within 60 days of receiving the appeal or additional information submitted by the owner or operator and must serve the owner or operator with the decision made in the appeal in the manner described in paragraph (f)(1) of this section.

§ 112.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part:

Adverse weather means weather conditions that make it difficult for response equipment and personnel to clean up or remove spilled oil, and that must be considered when identifying response systems and equipment in a response plan for the applicable operating environment. Factors to consider include significant wave height as specified in Appendix E to this part (as appropriate), ice conditions, temperatures, weather-related visibility, and currents within the area in which the systems or equipment is intended to function.

Alteration means any work on a container involving cutting, burning, welding, or heating operations that changes the physical dimensions or configuration of the container.

Animal fat means a non-petroleum oil, fat, or grease of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin.

Breakout tank means a container used to relieve surges in an oil pipeline system or to receive and store oil transported by a pipeline for reinjection and continued transportation by pipeline.

Bulk storage container means any container used to store oil. These containers are used for purposes including, but not limited to, the storage of oil prior to use, while being used, or prior to further distribution in commerce. Oil-filled electrical, operating, or manufacturing equipment is not a bulk storage container.

Bunkered tank means a container constructed or placed in the ground by cutting the earth and re-covering the container in a manner that breaks the surrounding natural grade, or that lies above grade, and is covered with earth, sand, gravel, asphalt, or other material. A bunkered tank is considered an aboveground storage container for purposes of this part.

Completely buried tank means any container completely below grade and covered with earth, sand, gravel, asphalt, or other material. Containers in vaults, bunkered tanks, or partially buried tanks are considered aboveground storage containers for purposes of this part.

Complex means a facility possessing a combination of transportation-related and non-transportation-related components that is subject to the jurisdiction of more than one Federal agency under section 311(j) of the CWA.

Contiguous zone means the zone established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention of the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, that is contiguous to the territorial sea and that extends nine miles seaward from the outer limit of the territorial area.

Contract or other approved means means:

(1) A written contractual agreement with an oil spill removal organization that identifies and ensures the availability of the necessary personnel and equipment within appropriate response times; and/or

(2) A written certification by the owner or operator that the necessary personnel and equipment resources, owned or operated by the facility owner or operator, are available to respond to a discharge within appropriate response times; and/or

(3) Active membership in a local or regional oil spill removal organization that has identified and ensures adequate access through such membership to necessary personnel and equipment to respond to a discharge within appropriate response times in the specified geographic area; and/or

(4) Any other specific arrangement approved by the Regional Administrator upon request of the owner or operator.

Discharge includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of oil, but excludes discharges in compliance with a permit under section 402 of the CWA; discharges resulting from circumstances identified, reviewed, and made a part of the public record with respect to a permit issued or modified under section 402 of the CWA, and subject to a condition in such permit; or continuous or anticipated intermittent discharges from a point source, identified in a permit or permit application under section 402 of the CWA, that are caused by events occurring within the scope of relevant operating or treatment systems. For purposes of this part, the term discharge shall not include any discharge of oil that is authorized by a permit issued under section 13 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 407).

Facility means any mobile or fixed, onshore or offshore building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe, or pipeline (other than a vessel or a public vessel) used in oil well drilling operations, oil production, oil refining, oil storage, oil gathering, oil processing, oil transfer, oil distribution, and waste treatment, or in which oil is used, as described in Appendix A to this part. The boundaries of a facility depend on several site-specific factors, including, but not limited to, the ownership or operation of buildings, structures, and equipment on the same site and the types of activity at the site.

Fish and wildlife and sensitive environments means areas that may be identified by their legal designation or by evaluations of Area Committees (for planning) or members of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator's spill response structure (during responses). These areas may include wetlands, National and State parks, critical habitats for endangered or threatened species, wilderness and natural resource areas, marine sanctuaries and estuarine reserves, conservation areas, preserves, wildlife areas, wildlife refuges, wild and scenic rivers, recreational areas, national forests, Federal and State lands that are research national areas, heritage program areas, land trust areas, and historical and archaeological sites and parks. These areas may also include unique habitats such as aquaculture sites and agricultural surface water intakes, bird nesting areas, critical biological resource areas, designated migratory routes, and designated seasonal habitats.

Injury means a measurable adverse change, either long- or short-term, in the chemical or physical quality or the viability of a natural resource resulting either directly or indirectly from exposure to a discharge, or exposure to a product of reactions resulting from a discharge.

Maximum extent practicable means within the limitations used to determine oil spill planning resources and response times for on-water recovery, shoreline protection, and cleanup for worst case discharges from onshore non-transportation-related facilities in adverse weather. It includes the planned capability to respond to a worst case discharge in adverse weather, as contained in a response plan that meets the requirements in § 112.20 or in a specific plan approved by the Regional Administrator.

Navigable waters means the waters of the United States, including the territorial seas.

(1) The term includes:

(i) All waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

(ii) All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;

(iii) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation, or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:

(A) That are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; or

(B) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or,

(C) That are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;

(iv) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this section;

(v) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (1)(i) through (iv) of this definition;

(vi) The territorial sea; and

(vii) Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraph (1) of this definition.

(2) Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the CWA (other than cooling ponds which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not waters of the United States. Navigable waters do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other Federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with EPA.

Non-petroleum oil means oil of any kind that is not petroleum-based, including but not limited to: Fats, oils, and greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin; and vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, and kernels.

Offshore facility means any facility of any kind (other than a vessel or public vessel) located in, on, or under any of the navigable waters of the United States, and any facility of any kind that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and is located in, on, or under any other waters.

Oil means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to: fats, oils, or greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin; vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, or kernels; and, other oils and greases, including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, synthetic oils, mineral oils, oil refuse, or oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

Oil Spill Removal Organization means an entity that provides oil spill response resources, and includes any for-profit or not-for-profit contractor, cooperative, or in-house response resources that have been established in a geographic area to provide required response resources.

Onshore facility means any facility of any kind located in, on, or under any land within the United States, other than submerged lands.

Owner or operator means any person owning or operating an onshore facility or an offshore facility, and in the case of any abandoned offshore facility, the person who owned or operated or maintained the facility immediately prior to such abandonment.

Partially buried tank means a storage container that is partially inserted or constructed in the ground, but not entirely below grade, and not

completely covered with earth, sand, gravel, asphalt, or other material. A partially buried tank is considered an aboveground storage container for purposes of this part.

Permanently closed means any container or facility for which:

(1) All liquid and sludge has been removed from each container and connecting line; and

(2) All connecting lines and piping have been disconnected from the container and blanked off, all valves (except for ventilation valves) have been closed and locked, and conspicuous signs have been posted on each container stating that it is a permanently closed container and noting the date of closure.

Person includes an individual, firm, corporation, association, or partnership.

Petroleum oil means petroleum in any form, including but not limited to crude oil, fuel oil, mineral oil, sludge, oil refuse, and refined products.

Production facility means all structures (including but not limited to wells, platforms, or storage facilities), piping (including but not limited to flowlines or gathering lines), or equipment (including but not limited to workover equipment, separation equipment, or auxiliary non-transportation-related equipment) used in the production, extraction, recovery, lifting, stabilization, separation or treating of oil, or associated storage or measurement, and located in a single geographical oil or gas field operated by a single operator.

Regional Administrator means the Regional Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in and for the Region in which the facility is located.

Repair means any work necessary to maintain or restore a container to a condition suitable for safe operation, other than that necessary for ordinary, day-to-day maintenance to maintain the functional integrity of the container and that does not weaken the container.

Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan; SPCC Plan, or Plan means the document required by § 112.3 that details the equipment, workforce, procedures, and steps to prevent, control, and provide adequate countermeasures to a discharge.

Storage capacity of a container means the shell capacity of the container.

Transportation-related and non-transportation-related, as applied to an onshore or offshore facility, are defined in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, dated November 24, 1971, (Appendix A of this part).

United States means the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific Island Governments.

Vegetable oil means a non-petroleum oil or fat of vegetable origin, including but not limited to oils and fats derived from plant seeds, nuts, fruits, and kernels.

Vessel means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water, other than a public vessel.

Wetlands means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency or duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include playa lakes, swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, prairie river overflows, mudflats, and natural ponds.

Worst case discharge for an onshore non-transportation-related facility means the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions as determined using the worksheets in Appendix D to this part.

§ 112.3 Requirement to prepare and implement a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan.

The owner or operator of an onshore or offshore facility subject to this section must prepare a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan (hereafter "SPCC Plan" or "Plan)," in writing, and in accordance with § 112.7, and any other applicable section of this part.

(a) If your onshore or offshore facility was in operation on or before August 16, 2002, you must maintain your Plan, but must amend it, if necessary to ensure compliance with this part, on or before February 17, 2003, and must implement the amended Plan as soon as possible, but not later than August 18, 2003. If your onshore or offshore facility becomes operational after August 16, 2002, through August 18, 2003, and could reasonably be expected to have a discharge as described in § 112.1(b), you must prepare a Plan on or before August 18, 2003, and fully implement it as soon as possible, but not later than August 18, 2003.

(b) If you are the owner or operator of an onshore or offshore facility that becomes operational after August 18, 2003, and could reasonably be expected to have a discharge as described in § 112.1(b), you must prepare and implement a Plan before you begin operations.

(c) If you are the owner or operator of an onshore or offshore mobile facility, such as an onshore drilling or workover rig, barge mounted offshore drilling or workover rig, or portable fueling facility, you must prepare, implement, and maintain a facility Plan as required by this section. This provision does not require that you prepare a new Plan each time you move the facility to a new site. The Plan may be a general plan. When you move the mobile or portable facility, you must locate and install it using the discharge prevention practices outlined in the Plan for the facility. You may not operate a mobile or portable facility subject to this part unless you have implemented the Plan. The Plan is applicable only while the facility is in a fixed (non-transportation) operating mode.

(d) A licensed Professional Engineer must review and certify a Plan for it to be effective to satisfy the requirements of this part.

(1) By means of this certification the Professional Engineer attests:

(i) That he is familiar with the requirements of this part;

(ii) That he or his agent has visited and examined the facility;

(iii) That the Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of this part;

(iv) That procedures for required inspections and testing have been established; and

(v) That the Plan is adequate for the facility.

(2) Such certification shall in no way relieve the owner or operator of a facility of his duty to prepare and fully implement such Plan in accordance with the requirements of this part.

(e) If you are the owner or operator of a facility for which a Plan is required under this section, you must:

(1) Maintain a complete copy of the Plan at the facility if the facility is normally attended at least four hours per day, or at the nearest field office if the facility is not so attended, and

(2) Have the Plan available to the Regional Administrator for on-site review during normal working hours.

(f) *Extension of time.* (1) The Regional Administrator may authorize an extension of time for the preparation and full implementation of a Plan, or any amendment thereto, beyond the time permitted for the preparation, implementation, or amendment of a

Plan under this part, when he finds that the owner or operator of a facility subject to this section, cannot fully comply with the requirements as a result of either nonavailability of qualified personnel, or delays in construction or equipment delivery beyond the control and without the fault of such owner or operator or his agents or employees.

(2) If you are an owner or operator seeking an extension of time under paragraph (f)(1) of this section, you may submit a written extension request to the Regional Administrator. Your request must include:

(i) A full explanation of the cause for any such delay and the specific aspects of the Plan affected by the delay;

(ii) A full discussion of actions being taken or contemplated to minimize or mitigate such delay; and

(iii) A proposed time schedule for the implementation of any corrective actions being taken or contemplated, including interim dates for completion of tests or studies, installation and operation of any necessary equipment, or other preventive measures. In addition you may present additional oral or written statements in support of your extension request.

(3) The submission of a written extension request under paragraph (f)(2) of this section does not relieve you of your obligation to comply with the requirements of this part. The Regional Administrator may request a copy of your Plan to evaluate the extension request. When the Regional Administrator authorizes an extension of time for particular equipment or other specific aspects of the Plan, such extension does not affect your obligation to comply with the requirements related to other equipment or other specific aspects of the Plan for which the Regional Administrator has not expressly authorized an extension.

§ 112.4 Amendment of Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan by Regional Administrator.

If you are the owner or operator of a facility subject to this part, you must:

(a) Notwithstanding compliance with § 112.3, whenever your facility has discharged more than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil in a single discharge as described in § 112.1(b), or discharged more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges as described in § 112.1(b), occurring within any twelve month period, submit the following information to the Regional Administrator within 60 days from the time the facility becomes subject to this section:

(1) Name of the facility;

(2) Your name;

(3) Location of the facility;

(4) Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput;

(5) Corrective action and countermeasures you have taken, including a description of equipment repairs and replacements;

(6) An adequate description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographical maps, as necessary;

(7) The cause of such discharge as described in § 112.1(b), including a failure analysis of the system or subsystem in which the failure occurred;

(8) Additional preventive measures you have taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence; and

(9) Such other information as the Regional Administrator may reasonably require pertinent to the Plan or discharge.

(b) Take no action under this section until it applies to your facility. This section does not apply until the expiration of the time permitted for the initial preparation and implementation of the Plan under § 112.3, but not including any amendments to the Plan.

(c) Send to the appropriate agency or agencies in charge of oil pollution control activities in the State in which the facility is located a complete copy of all information you provided to the Regional Administrator under paragraph (a) of this section. Upon receipt of the information such State agency or agencies may conduct a review and make recommendations to the Regional Administrator as to further procedures, methods, equipment, and other requirements necessary to prevent and to contain discharges from your facility.

(d) Amend your Plan, if after review by the Regional Administrator of the information you submit under paragraph (a) of this section, or submission of information to EPA by the State agency under paragraph (c) of this section, or after on-site review of your Plan, the Regional Administrator requires that you do so. The Regional Administrator may require you to amend your Plan if he finds that it does not meet the requirements of this part or that amendment is necessary to prevent and contain discharges from your facility.

(e) Act in accordance with this paragraph when the Regional Administrator proposes by certified mail or by personal delivery that you amend your SPCC Plan. If the owner or operator is a corporation, he must also notify by mail the registered agent of such corporation, if any and if known, in the State in which the facility is located. The Regional Administrator must specify the terms of such proposed amendment. Within 30 days from receipt of such notice, you may submit written information, views, and arguments on the proposed amendment. After considering all relevant material presented, the Regional Administrator must either notify you of any amendment required or rescind the notice. You must amend your Plan as required within 30 days after such notice, unless the Regional Administrator, for good cause, specifies another effective date. You must implement the amended Plan as soon as possible, but not later than six months after you amend your Plan, unless the Regional Administrator specifies another date.

(f) If you appeal a decision made by the Regional Administrator requiring an amendment to an SPCC Plan, send the appeal to the EPA Administrator in writing within 30 days of receipt of the notice from the Regional Administrator requiring the amendment under paragraph (e) of this section. You must send a complete copy of the appeal to the Regional Administrator at the time you make the appeal. The appeal must contain a clear and concise statement of the issues and points of fact in the case. It may also contain additional information from you, or from any other person. The EPA Administrator may request additional information from you, or from any other person. The EPA Administrator must render a decision within 60 days of receiving the appeal and must notify you of his decision.

§ 112.5 Amendment of Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan by owners or operators.

If you are the owner or operator of a facility subject to this part, you must:

(a) Amend the SPCC Plan for your facility in accordance with the general requirements in § 112.7, and with any specific section of this part applicable to your facility, when there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects its potential for a discharge as described in § 112.1(b). Examples of changes that may require amendment of the Plan include, but are not limited to: commissioning or decommissioning containers; replacement, reconstruction, or movement of containers; reconstruction, replacement, or installation of piping systems; construction or demolition that might alter secondary containment structures; changes of product or service; or revision of standard operation or maintenance procedures at

a facility. An amendment made under this section must be prepared within six months, and implemented as soon as possible, but not later than six months following preparation of the amendment.

(b) Notwithstanding compliance with paragraph (a) of this section, complete a review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan at least once every five years from the date your facility becomes subject to this part; or, if your facility was in operation on or before August 16, 2002, five years from the date your last review was required under this part. As a result of this review and evaluation, you must amend your SPCC Plan within six months of the review to include more effective prevention and control technology if the technology has been field-proven at the time of the review and will significantly reduce the likelihood of a discharge as described in § 112.1(b) from the facility. You must implement any amendment as soon as possible, but not later than six months following preparation of any amendment. You must document your completion of the review and evaluation, and must sign a statement as to whether you will amend the Plan, either at the beginning or end of the Plan or in a log or an appendix to the Plan. The following words will suffice, "I have completed review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan for (name of facility) on (date), and will (will not) amend the Plan as a result."

(c) Have a Professional Engineer certify any technical amendment to your Plan in accordance with § 112.3(d).

§ 112.6 [Reserved]

§ 112.7 General requirements for Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans.

If you are the owner or operator of a facility subject to this part you must prepare a Plan in accordance with good engineering practices. The Plan must have the full approval of management at a level of authority to commit the necessary resources to fully implement the Plan. You must prepare the Plan in writing. If you do not follow the sequence specified in this section for the Plan, you must prepare an equivalent Plan acceptable to the Regional Administrator that meets all of the applicable requirements listed in this part, and you must supplement it with a section cross-referencing the location of requirements listed in this part and the equivalent requirements in the other prevention plan. If the Plan calls for additional facilities or procedures, methods, or equipment not yet fully operational, you must discuss these items in separate paragraphs, and must explain separately the details of installation and operational start-up. As detailed elsewhere in this section, you must also:

(a)(1) Include a discussion of your facility's conformance with the requirements listed in this part.

(2) Comply with all applicable requirements listed in this part. Your Plan may deviate from the requirements in paragraphs (g), (h)(2) and (3), and (i) of this section and the requirements in subparts B and C of this part, except the secondary containment requirements in paragraphs (c) and (h)(1) of this section, and §§ 112.8(c)(2), 112.8(c)(11), 112.9(c)(2), 112.10(c), 112.12(c)(2), 112.12(c)(11), 112.13(c)(2), and 112.14(c), where applicable to a specific facility, if you provide equivalent environmental protection by some other means of spill prevention, control, or countermeasure. Where your Plan does not conform to the applicable requirements in paragraphs (g), (h)(2) and (3), and (i) of this section, or the requirements of subparts B and C of this part, except the secondary containment requirements in paragraphs (c) and (h)(1) of this section, and §§ 112.8(c)(2), 112.8(c)(11), 112.9(c)(2), 112.10(c), 112.12(c)(2), 112.12(c)(11), 112.13(c)(2), and 112.14(c), you must state the reasons for nonconformance in your Plan and describe in detail alternate methods and how you will achieve equivalent environmental protection. If the Regional Administrator determines that the measures described in your Plan do not provide equivalent environmental protection, he may require that you amend your Plan, following the procedures in § 112.4(d) and (e).

(3) Describe in your Plan the physical layout of the facility and include a facility diagram, which must mark the location and contents of each container. The facility diagram must include completely buried tanks that are otherwise exempted from the requirements of this part under § 112.1(d)(4). The facility diagram must also include all transfer stations and connecting pipes. You must also address in your Plan:

(i) The type of oil in each container and its storage capacity;

(ii) Discharge prevention measures including procedures for routine handling of products (loading, unloading, and facility transfers, *etc.*);

(iii) Discharge or drainage controls such as secondary containment around containers and other structures, equipment, and procedures for the control of a discharge;

(iv) Countermeasures for discharge discovery, response, and cleanup (both the facility's capability and those that might be required of a contractor);

(v) Methods of disposal of recovered materials in accordance with applicable legal requirements; and

(vi) Contact list and phone numbers for the facility response coordinator, National Response Center, cleanup contractors with whom you have an agreement for response, and all appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies who must be contacted in case of a discharge as described in § 112.1(b).

(4) Unless you have submitted a response plan under § 112.20, provide information and procedures in your Plan to enable a person reporting a discharge as described in § 112.1(b) to relate information on the exact address or location and phone number of the facility; the date and time of the discharge, the type of material discharged; estimates of the total quantity discharged; estimates of the quantity discharged as described in § 112.1(b); the source of the discharge; a description of all affected media; the cause of the discharge; any damages or injuries caused by the discharge; actions being used to stop, remove, and mitigate the effects of the discharge; whether an evacuation may be needed; and, the names of individuals and/or organizations who have also been contacted.

(5) Unless you have submitted a response plan under § 112.20, organize portions of the Plan describing procedures you will use when a discharge occurs in a way that will make them readily usable in an emergency, and include appropriate supporting material as appendices.

(b) Where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure (such as loading or unloading equipment, tank overflow, rupture, or leakage, or any other equipment known to be a source of a discharge), include in your Plan a prediction of the direction, rate of flow, and total quantity of oil which could be discharged from the facility as a result of each type of major equipment failure.

(c) Provide appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment to prevent a discharge as described in § 112.1(b). The entire containment system, including walls and floor, must be capable of containing oil and must be constructed so that any discharge from a primary containment system, such as a tank or pipe, will not escape the containment system before cleanup occurs. At a minimum, you must use one of the following prevention systems or its equivalent:

(1) For onshore facilities:

(i) Dikes, berms, or retaining walls sufficiently impervious to contain oil;

(ii) Curbing;

(iii) Culverting, gutters, or other drainage systems;

(iv) Weirs, booms, or other barriers;

(v) Spill diversion ponds;

(vi) Retention ponds; or

(vii) Sorbent materials.

(2) For offshore facilities:

(i) Curbing or drip pans; or

(ii) Sumps and collection systems.

(d) If you determine that the installation of any of the structures or pieces of equipment listed in paragraphs (c) and (h)(1) of this section, and §§ 112.8(c)(2), 112.8(c)(11), 112.9(c)(2), 112.10(c), 112.12(c)(2), 112.12(c)(11), 112.13(c)(2), and 112.14(c) to prevent a discharge as described in § 112.1(b) from any onshore or offshore facility is not practicable, you must clearly explain in your Plan why such measures are not practicable; for bulk storage containers, conduct both periodic integrity testing of the containers and periodic integrity and leak testing of the valves and piping; and, unless you have submitted a response plan under § 112.20, provide in your Plan the following:

(1) An oil spill contingency plan following the provisions of part 109 of this chapter.

(2) A written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful.

(e) *Inspections, tests, and records.* Conduct inspections and tests required by this part in accordance with written procedures that you or the certifying engineer develop for the facility. You must keep these written procedures and a record of the inspections and tests, signed by the appropriate supervisor or inspector, with the SPCC Plan for a period of three years. Records of inspections and tests kept under usual and customary business practices will suffice for purposes of this paragraph.

(f) *Personnel, training, and discharge prevention procedures.* (1) At a minimum, train your oil-handling personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges; discharge procedure protocols; applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations; general facility operations; and, the contents of the facility SPCC Plan.

(2) Designate a person at each applicable facility who is accountable for discharge prevention and who reports to facility management.

(3) Schedule and conduct discharge prevention briefings for your oil-handling personnel at least once a year to assure adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan for that facility. Such briefings must highlight and describe known discharges as described in § 112.1(b) or failures, malfunctioning components, and any recently developed precautionary measures.

(g) *Security (excluding oil production facilities).* (1) Fully fence each facility handling, processing, or storing oil, and lock and/or guard entrance gates when the facility is not in production or is unattended.

(2) Ensure that the master flow and drain valves and any other valves permitting direct outward flow of the container's contents to the surface have adequate security measures so that they remain in the closed position when in non-operating or non-standby status.

(3) Lock the starter control on each oil pump in the "off" position and locate it at a site accessible only to authorized personnel when the pump is in a non-operating or non-standby status.

(4) Securely cap or blank-flange the loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines or facility piping when not in service or when in standby service for an extended time. This security practice also applies to piping that is emptied of liquid content either by draining or by inert gas pressure.

(5) Provide facility lighting commensurate with the type and location of the facility that will assist in the:

(i) Discovery of discharges occurring during hours of darkness, both by operating personnel, if present, and by non-operating personnel (the general public, local police, etc.); and

(ii) Prevention of discharges occurring through acts of vandalism.

(h) *Facility tank car and tank truck loading/unloading rack (excluding offshore facilities).* (1) Where loading/unloading area drainage does not flow into a catchment basin or treatment facility designed to handle discharges, use a quick drainage system for tank car or tank truck loading and unloading areas. You must design any containment system to hold at least the maximum capacity of any single compartment of a tank car or tank truck loaded or unloaded at the facility.

(2) Provide an interlocked warning light or physical barrier system, warning signs, wheel chocks, or vehicle break interlock system in loading/unloading areas to prevent vehicles from departing before complete disconnection of flexible or fixed oil transfer lines.

(3) Prior to filling and departure of any tank car or tank truck, closely inspect for discharges the lowermost drain and all outlets of such vehicles, and if necessary, ensure that they are tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid discharge while in transit.

(i) If a field-constructed aboveground container undergoes a repair, alteration, reconstruction, or a change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, or has discharged oil or failed due to brittle fracture failure or other catastrophe, evaluate the container for risk of discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, and as necessary, take appropriate action.

(j) In addition to the minimal prevention standards listed under this section, include in your Plan a complete discussion of conformance with the applicable requirements and other effective discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in this part or any applicable more stringent State rules, regulations, and guidelines.

3. Part 112 is amended adding subpart B consisting of §§ 112.8 through 112.11 to read as follows:

Subpart B—Requirements for Petroleum Oils and Non-Petroleum Oils, Except Animal Fats and Oils and Greases, and Fish and Marine Mammal Oils; and Vegetable Oils (Including Oils from Seeds, Nuts, Fruits, and Kernels)

Sec.

Subpart B—Requirements for Petroleum Oils and Non-Petroleum Oils, Except Animal Fats and Oils and Greases, and Fish and Marine Mammal Oils; and Vegetable Oils (Including Oils from Seeds, Nuts, Fruits, and Kernels)

§ 112.8 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore facilities (excluding production facilities).

If you are the owner or operator of an onshore facility (excluding a production facility), you must:

(a) Meet the general requirements for the Plan listed under § 112.7, and the specific discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in this section.

(b) *Facility drainage.* (1) Restrain drainage from diked storage areas by valves to prevent a discharge into the drainage system or facility effluent treatment system, except where facility systems are designed to control such discharge. You may empty diked areas by pumps or ejectors; however, you must manually activate these pumps or ejectors and must inspect the condition of the accumulation before starting, to ensure no oil will be discharged.

(2) Use valves of manual, open-and-closed design, for the drainage of diked areas. You may not use flapper-type drain valves to drain diked areas. If your facility drainage drains directly into a watercourse and not into an on-site wastewater treatment plant, you must inspect and may drain uncontaminated retained stormwater, as provided in paragraphs (c)(3)(ii), (iii), and (iv) of this section.

(3) Design facility drainage systems from undiked areas with a potential for a discharge (such as where piping is located outside containment walls or where tank truck discharges may occur outside the loading area) to flow into ponds, lagoons, or catchment basins designed to retain oil or return it to the facility. You must not locate catchment basins in areas subject to periodic flooding.

(4) If facility drainage is not engineered as in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, equip the final discharge of all ditches inside the facility with a diversion system that would, in the event of an uncontrolled discharge, retain oil in the facility.

(5) Where drainage waters are treated in more than one treatment unit and such treatment is continuous, and pump transfer is needed, provide two "lift" pumps and permanently install at least one of the pumps. Whatever techniques you use, you must engineer facility drainage systems to prevent a discharge as described in § 112.1(b) in case there is an equipment failure or human error at the facility.

(c) *Bulk storage containers.* (1) Not use a container for the storage of oil unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature.

(2) Construct all bulk storage container installations so that you provide a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. You must ensure that diked areas are sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil. Dikes, containment curbs, and pits are commonly employed for this purpose. You may also use an alternative system consisting of a drainage trench enclosure that must be arranged so that any discharge will terminate and be safely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond.

(3) Not allow drainage of uncontaminated rainwater from the diked area into a storm drain or discharge of an effluent into an open watercourse, lake, or pond, bypassing the facility treatment system unless you:

(i) Normally keep the bypass valve sealed closed.

(ii) Inspect the retained rainwater to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge as described in § 112.1(b).

(iii) Open the bypass valve and reseal it following drainage under responsible supervision; and

(iv) Keep adequate records of such events, for example, any records required under permits issued in accordance with §§ 122.41(j)(2) and 122.41(m)(3) of this chapter.

(4) Protect any completely buried metallic storage tank installed on or after January 10, 1974 from corrosion by coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions. You must regularly leak test such completely buried metallic storage tanks.

(5) Not use partially buried or bunkered metallic tanks for the storage of oil, unless you protect the buried section of the tank from corrosion. You must protect partially buried and bunkered tanks from corrosion by coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions.

(6) Test each aboveground container for integrity on a regular schedule, and whenever you make material repairs. The frequency of and type of testing must take into account container size and design (such as floating roof, skid-mounted, elevated, or partially buried). You must combine visual inspection with another testing technique such as hydrostatic testing, radiographic testing, ultrasonic testing, acoustic emissions testing, or another system of non-destructive shell testing. You must keep comparison records and you must also inspect the container's supports and foundations. In addition, you must frequently inspect the outside of the container for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas. Records of inspections and tests kept under usual and customary business practices will suffice for purposes of this paragraph.

(7) Control leakage through defective internal heating coils by monitoring the steam return and exhaust lines for contamination from internal heating coils that discharge into an open watercourse, or pass the steam return or exhaust lines through a settling tank, skimmer, or other separation or retention system.

(8) Engineer or update each container installation in accordance with good engineering practice to avoid discharges. You must provide at least one of the following devices:

(i) High liquid level alarms with an audible or visual signal at a constantly attended operation or surveillance station. In smaller facilities an audible air vent may suffice.

(ii) High liquid level pump cutoff devices set to stop flow at a predetermined container content level.

(iii) Direct audible or code signal communication between the container gauger and the pumping station.

(iv) A fast response system for determining the liquid level of each bulk storage container such as digital computers, telepulse, or direct vision gauges. If you use this alternative, a person must be present to monitor gauges and the overall filling of bulk storage containers.

(v) You must regularly test liquid level sensing devices to ensure proper operation.

(9) Observe effluent treatment facilities frequently enough to detect possible system upsets that could cause a discharge as described in § 112.1(b).

(10) Promptly correct visible discharges which result in a loss of oil from the container, including but not limited to seams, gaskets, piping, pumps, valves, rivets, and bolts. You must promptly remove any accumulations of oil in diked areas.

(11) Position or locate mobile or portable oil storage containers to prevent a discharge as described in § 112.1(b). You must furnish a secondary means of containment, such as a dike or catchment basin, sufficient to contain the capacity of the largest single compartment or container with sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation.

(d) *Facility transfer operations, pumping, and facility process.* (1) Provide buried piping that is installed or replaced on or after August 16, 2002, with a protective wrapping and coating. You must also cathodically protect such buried piping installations or otherwise satisfy the corrosion protection standards for piping in part 280 of this chapter or a State program approved under part 281 of this chapter. If a section of buried line is exposed for any reason, you must carefully inspect it for deterioration. If you find corrosion damage, you must undertake additional examination and corrective action as

indicated by the magnitude of the damage.

(2) Cap or blank-flange the terminal connection at the transfer point and mark it as to origin when piping is not in service or is in standby service for an extended time.

(3) Properly design pipe supports to minimize abrasion and corrosion and allow for expansion and contraction.

(4) Regularly inspect all aboveground valves, piping, and appurtenances. During the inspection you must assess the general condition of items, such as flange joints, expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves, and metal surfaces. You must also conduct integrity and leak testing of buried piping at the time of installation, modification, construction, relocation, or replacement.

(5) Warn all vehicles entering the facility to be sure that no vehicle will endanger aboveground piping or other oil transfer operations.

§ 112.9 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore oil production facilities.

If you are the owner or operator of an onshore production facility, you must:

(a) Meet the general requirements for the Plan listed under § 112.7, and the specific discharge prevention and containment procedures listed under this section.

(b) *Oil production facility drainage.* (1) At tank batteries and separation and treating areas where there is a reasonable possibility of a discharge as described in § 112.1(b), close and seal at all times drains of dikes or drains of equivalent measures required under § 112.7(c)(1), except when draining uncontaminated rainwater. Prior to drainage, you must inspect the diked area and take action as provided in § 112.8(c)(3)(ii), (iii), and (iv). You must remove accumulated oil on the rainwater and return it to storage or dispose of it in accordance with legally approved methods.

(2) Inspect at regularly scheduled intervals field drainage systems (such as drainage ditches or road ditches), and oil traps, sumps, or skimmers, for an accumulation of oil that may have resulted from any small discharge. You must promptly remove any accumulations of oil.

(c) *Oil production facility bulk storage containers.* (1) Not use a container for the storage of oil unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and the conditions of storage.

(2) Provide all tank battery, separation, and treating facility installations with a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. You must safely confine drainage from undiked areas in a catchment basin or holding pond.

(3) Periodically and upon a regular schedule visually inspect each container of oil for deterioration and maintenance needs, including the foundation and support of each container that is on or above the surface of the ground.

(4) Engineer or update new and old tank battery installations in accordance with good engineering practice to prevent discharges. You must provide at least one of the following:

(i) Container capacity adequate to assure that a container will not overfill if a pumper/gauger is delayed in making regularly scheduled rounds.

(ii) Overflow equalizing lines between containers so that a full container can overflow to an adjacent container.

(iii) Vacuum protection adequate to prevent container collapse during a pipeline run or other transfer of oil from the container.

(iv) High level sensors to generate and transmit an alarm signal to the computer where the facility is subject to a computer production control system.

(d) *Facility transfer operations, oil production facility.* (1) Periodically and upon a regular schedule inspect all aboveground valves and piping associated with transfer operations for the general condition of flange joints, valve glands and bodies, drip pans, pipe supports, pumping well polish rod stuffing boxes, bleeder and gauge valves, and other such items.

(2) Inspect saltwater (oil field brine) disposal facilities often, particularly following a sudden change in atmospheric temperature, to detect possible system upsets capable of causing a discharge.

(3) Have a program of flowline maintenance to prevent discharges from each flowline.

§ 112.10 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore oil drilling and workover facilities.

If you are the owner or operator of an onshore oil drilling and workover facility, you must:

(a) Meet the general requirements listed under § 112.7, and also meet the specific discharge prevention and containment procedures listed under this section.

(b) Position or locate mobile drilling or workover equipment so as to prevent a discharge as described in § 112.1(b).

(c) Provide catchment basins or diversion structures to intercept and contain discharges of fuel, crude oil, or oily drilling fluids.

(d) Install a blowout prevention (BOP) assembly and well control system before drilling below any casing string or during workover operations. The BOP assembly and well control system must be capable of controlling any well-head pressure that may be encountered while that BOP assembly and well control system are on the well.

§ 112.11 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for offshore oil drilling, production, or workover facilities.

If you are the owner or operator of an offshore oil drilling, production, or workover facility, you must:

(a) Meet the general requirements listed under § 112.7, and also meet the specific discharge prevention and containment procedures listed under this section.

(b) Use oil drainage collection equipment to prevent and control small oil discharges around pumps, glands, valves, flanges, expansion joints, hoses, drain lines, separators, treaters, tanks, and associated equipment. You must control and direct facility drains toward a central collection sump to prevent the facility from having a discharge as described in § 112.1(b). Where drains and sumps are not practicable, you must remove oil contained in collection equipment as often as necessary to prevent overflow.

(c) For facilities employing a sump system, provide adequately sized sump and drains and make available a spare pump to remove liquid from the sump and assure that oil does not escape. You must employ a regularly scheduled preventive maintenance inspection and testing program to assure reliable operation of the liquid removal system and pump start-up device. Redundant automatic sump pumps and control devices may be required on some installations.

(d) At facilities with areas where separators and treaters are equipped with dump valves which predominantly fail in the closed position and where pollution risk is high, specially equip the facility to prevent the discharge of oil. You must prevent the discharge of oil by:

(1) Extending the flare line to a diked area if the separator is near shore;

(2) Equipping the separator with a high liquid level sensor that will automatically shut in wells producing to the separator; or

(3) Installing parallel redundant dump valves.

(e) Equip atmospheric storage or surge containers with high liquid level

sensing devices that activate an alarm or control the flow, or otherwise prevent discharges.

(f) Equip pressure containers with high and low pressure sensing devices that activate an alarm or control the flow.

(g) Equip containers with suitable corrosion protection.

(h) Prepare and maintain at the facility a written procedure within the Plan for inspecting and testing pollution prevention equipment and systems.

(i) Conduct testing and inspection of the pollution prevention equipment and systems at the facility on a scheduled periodic basis, commensurate with the complexity, conditions, and circumstances of the facility and any other appropriate regulations. You must use simulated discharges for testing and inspecting human and equipment pollution control and countermeasure systems.

(j) Describe in detailed records surface and subsurface well shut-in valves and devices in use at the facility for each well sufficiently to determine their method of activation or control, such as pressure differential, change in fluid or flow conditions, combination of pressure and flow, manual or remote control mechanisms.

(k) Install a BOP assembly and well control system during workover operations and before drilling below any casing string. The BOP assembly and well control system must be capable of controlling any well-head pressure that may be encountered while the BOP assembly and well control system are on the well.

(l) Equip all manifolds (headers) with check valves on individual flowlines.

(m) Equip the flowline with a high pressure sensing device and shut-in valve at the wellhead if the shut-in well pressure is greater than the working pressure of the flowline and manifold valves up to and including the header valves. Alternatively you may provide a pressure relief system for flowlines.

(n) Protect all piping appurtenant to the facility from corrosion, such as with protective coatings or cathodic protection.

(o) Adequately protect sub-marine piping appurtenant to the facility against environmental stresses and other activities such as fishing operations.

(p) Maintain sub-marine piping appurtenant to the facility in good operating condition at all times. You must periodically and according to a schedule inspect or test such piping for failures. You must document and keep a record of such inspections or tests at the facility.

4. Part 112 is amended by adding subpart C consisting of §§ 112.12 through 112.15 to read as follows:

Subpart C—Requirements for Animal Fats and Oils and Greases, and Fish and Marine Mammal Oils; and for Vegetable Oils, Including Oils from Seeds, Nuts, Fruits and Kernels

Sec.

Subpart C—Requirements for Animal Fats and Oils and Greases, and Fish and Marine Mammal Oils; and for Vegetable Oils, including Oils from Seeds, Nuts, Fruits, and Kernels.

§ 112.12 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore facilities (excluding production facilities)

If you are the owner or operator of an onshore facility (excluding a production facility), you must:

(a) Meet the general requirements for the Plan listed under § 112.7, and the specific discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in this section.

(b) *Facility drainage.* (1) Restrain drainage from diked storage areas by valves to prevent a discharge into the drainage system or facility effluent treatment system, except where facility systems are designed to control such discharge. You may empty diked areas by pumps or ejectors; however, you must manually activate these pumps or ejectors and must inspect the condition of the accumulation before starting, to ensure no oil will be discharged.

(2) Use valves of manual, open-and-closed design, for the drainage of diked areas. You may not use flapper-type drain valves to drain diked areas. If your facility drainage drains directly into a watercourse and not into an on-site wastewater treatment plant, you must inspect and may drain uncontaminated retained stormwater, subject to the requirements of paragraphs (c)(3)(ii), (iii), and (iv) of this section.

(3) Design facility drainage systems from undiked areas with a potential for a discharge (such as where piping is located outside containment walls or where tank truck discharges may occur outside the loading area) to flow into ponds, lagoons, or catchment basins designed to retain oil or return it to the facility. You must not locate catchment basins in areas subject to periodic flooding.

(4) If facility drainage is not engineered as in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, equip the final discharge of all ditches inside the facility with a diversion system that would, in the event of an uncontrolled discharge, retain oil in the facility.

(5) Where drainage waters are treated in more than one treatment unit and such treatment is continuous, and pump transfer is needed, provide two "lift" pumps and permanently install at least one of the pumps. Whatever techniques you use, you must engineer facility drainage systems to prevent a discharge as described in § 112.1(b) in case there is an equipment failure or human error at the facility.

(c) *Bulk storage containers.* (1) Not use a container for the storage of oil unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature.

(2) Construct all bulk storage container installations so that you provide a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. You must ensure that diked areas are sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil. Dikes, containment curbs, and pits are commonly employed for this purpose. You may also use an alternative system consisting of a drainage trench enclosure that must be arranged so that any discharge will terminate and be safely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond.

(3) Not allow drainage of uncontaminated rainwater from the diked area into a storm drain or discharge of an effluent into an open watercourse, lake, or pond, bypassing the facility treatment system unless you:

(i) Normally keep the bypass valve sealed closed.

(ii) Inspect the retained rainwater to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge as described in § 112.1(b).

(iii) Open the bypass valve and reseal it following drainage under responsible supervision; and

(iv) Keep adequate records of such events, for example, any records required under permits issued in accordance with §§ 122.41(j)(2) and 122.41(m)(3) of this chapter.

(4) Protect any completely buried metallic storage tank installed on or after January 10, 1974 from corrosion by

coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions. You must regularly leak test such completely buried metallic storage tanks.

(5) Not use partially buried or bunkered metallic tanks for the storage of oil, unless you protect the buried section of the tank from corrosion. You must protect partially buried and bunkered tanks from corrosion by coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions.

(6) Test each aboveground container for integrity on a regular schedule, and whenever you make material repairs. The frequency of and type of testing must take into account container size and design (such as floating roof, skid-mounted, elevated, or partially buried). You must combine visual inspection with another testing technique such as hydrostatic testing, radiographic testing, ultrasonic testing, acoustic emissions testing, or another system of non-destructive shell testing. You must keep comparison records and you must also inspect the container's supports and foundations. In addition, you must frequently inspect the outside of the container for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas. Records of inspections and tests kept under usual and customary business practices will suffice for purposes of this paragraph.

(7) Control leakage through defective internal heating coils by monitoring the steam return and exhaust lines for contamination from internal heating coils that discharge into an open watercourse, or pass the steam return or exhaust lines through a settling tank, skimmer, or other separation or retention system.

(8) Engineer or update each container installation in accordance with good engineering practice to avoid discharges. You must provide at least one of the following devices:

(i) High liquid level alarms with an audible or visual signal at a constantly attended operation or surveillance station. In smaller facilities an audible air vent may suffice.

(ii) High liquid level pump cutoff devices set to stop flow at a predetermined container content level.

(iii) Direct audible or code signal communication between the container gauger and the pumping station.

(iv) A fast response system for determining the liquid level of each bulk storage container such as digital computers, telepulse, or direct vision gauges. If you use this alternative, a person must be present to monitor gauges and the overall filling of bulk storage containers.

(v) You must regularly test liquid level sensing devices to ensure proper operation.

(9) Observe effluent treatment facilities frequently enough to detect possible system upsets that could cause a discharge as described in § 112.1(b).

(10) Promptly correct visible discharges which result in a loss of oil from the container, including but not limited to seams, gaskets, piping, pumps, valves, rivets, and bolts. You must promptly remove any accumulations of oil in diked areas.

(11) Position or locate mobile or portable oil storage containers to prevent a discharge as described in § 112.1(b). You must furnish a secondary means of containment, such as a dike or catchment basin, sufficient to contain the capacity of the largest single compartment or container with sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation.

(d) *Facility transfer operations, pumping, and facility process.* (1) Provide buried piping that is installed or replaced on or after August 16, 2002, with a protective wrapping and coating. You must also cathodically protect such buried piping installations or otherwise satisfy the corrosion protection standards for piping in part 280 of this chapter or a State program approved under part 281 of this chapter. If a section of buried line is exposed for any reason, you must carefully inspect it for deterioration. If you find corrosion damage, you must undertake additional examination and corrective action as indicated by the magnitude of the damage.

(2) Cap or blank-flange the terminal connection at the transfer point and mark it as to origin when piping is not in service or is in standby service for an extended time.

(3) Properly design pipe supports to minimize abrasion and corrosion and allow for expansion and contraction.

(4) Regularly inspect all aboveground valves, piping, and appurtenances. During the inspection you must assess the general condition of items, such as flange joints, expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves, and metal surfaces. You must also conduct integrity and leak testing of buried piping at the time of installation, modification, construction, relocation, or replacement.

(5) Warn all vehicles entering the facility to be sure that no vehicle will endanger aboveground piping or other oil transfer operations.

§ 112.13 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore oil production facilities.

If you are the owner or operator of an onshore production facility, you must:

(a) Meet the general requirements for the Plan listed under § 112.7, and the specific discharge prevention and containment procedures listed under this section.

(b) *Oil production facility drainage.* (1) At tank batteries and separation and treating areas where there is a reasonable possibility of a discharge as described in § 112.1(b), close and seal at all times drains of dikes or drains of equivalent measures required under § 112.7(c)(1), except when draining uncontaminated rainwater. Prior to drainage, you must inspect the diked area and take action as provided in § 112.12(c)(3)(ii), (iii), and (iv). You must remove accumulated oil on the rainwater and return it to storage or dispose of it in accordance with legally approved methods.

(2) Inspect at regularly scheduled intervals field drainage systems (such as drainage ditches or road ditches), and oil traps, sumps, or skimmers, for an accumulation of oil that may have resulted from any small discharge. You must promptly remove any accumulations of oil.

(c) *Oil production facility bulk storage containers.* (1) Not use a container for the storage of oil unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and the conditions of storage.

(2) Provide all tank battery, separation, and treating facility installations with a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. You must safely confine drainage from undiked areas in a catchment basin or holding pond.

(3) Periodically and upon a regular schedule visually inspect each container of oil for deterioration and maintenance needs, including the foundation and support of each container that is on or above the surface of the ground.

(4) Engineer or update new and old tank battery installations in accordance with good engineering practice to prevent discharges. You must provide at least one of the following:

(i) Container capacity adequate to assure that a container will not overfill if a pumper/gauger is delayed in making regularly scheduled rounds.

(ii) Overflow equalizing lines between containers so that a full container can overflow to an adjacent container.

(iii) Vacuum protection adequate to prevent container collapse during a

pipeline run or other transfer of oil from the container.

(iv) High level sensors to generate and transmit an alarm signal to the computer where the facility is subject to a computer production control system.

(d) *Facility transfer operations, oil production facility.* (1) Periodically and upon a regular schedule inspect all aboveground valves and piping associated with transfer operations for the general condition of flange joints, valve glands and bodies, drip pans, pipe supports, pumping well polish rod stuffing boxes, bleeder and gauge valves, and other such items.

(2) Inspect saltwater (oil field brine) disposal facilities often, particularly following a sudden change in atmospheric temperature, to detect possible system upsets capable of causing a discharge.

(3) Have a program of flowline maintenance to prevent discharges from each flowline.

§ 112.14 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore oil drilling and workover facilities.

If you are the owner or operator of an onshore oil drilling and workover facility, you must:

(a) Meet the general requirements listed under § 112.7, and also meet the specific discharge prevention and containment procedures listed under this section.

(b) Position or locate mobile drilling or workover equipment so as to prevent a discharge as described in § 112.1(b).

(c) Provide catchment basins or diversion structures to intercept and contain discharges of fuel, crude oil, or oily drilling fluids.

(d) Install a blowout prevention (BOP) assembly and well control system before drilling below any casing string or during workover operations. The BOP assembly and well control system must be capable of controlling any well-head pressure that may be encountered while that BOP assembly and well control system are on the well.

§ 112.15 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for offshore oil drilling, production, or workover facilities.

If you are the owner or operator of an offshore oil drilling, production, or workover facility, you must:

(a) Meet the general requirements listed under § 112.7, and also meet the specific discharge prevention and containment procedures listed under this section.

(b) Use oil drainage collection equipment to prevent and control small oil discharges around pumps, glands, valves, flanges, expansion joints, hoses, drain lines, separators, treaters, tanks, and associated equipment. You must control and direct facility drains toward a central collection sump to prevent the facility from having a discharge as described in § 112.1(b). Where drains and sumps are not practicable, you must remove oil contained in collection equipment as often as necessary to prevent overflow.

(c) For facilities employing a sump system, provide adequately sized sump and drains and make available a spare pump to remove liquid from the sump and assure that oil does not escape. You must employ a regularly scheduled preventive maintenance inspection and testing program to assure reliable operation of the liquid removal system and pump start-up device. Redundant automatic sump pumps and control devices may be required on some installations.

(d) At facilities with areas where separators and treaters are equipped with dump valves which predominantly fail in the closed position and where pollution risk is high, specially equip the facility to prevent the discharge of oil. You must prevent the discharge of oil by:

(1) Extending the flare line to a diked area if the separator is near shore;

(2) Equipping the separator with a high liquid level sensor that will automatically shut in wells producing to the separator; or

(3) Installing parallel redundant dump valves.

(e) Equip atmospheric storage or surge containers with high liquid level sensing devices that activate an alarm or control the flow, or otherwise prevent discharges.

(f) Equip pressure containers with high and low pressure sensing devices that activate an alarm or control the flow.

(g) Equip containers with suitable corrosion protection.

(h) Prepare and maintain at the facility a written procedure within the Plan for inspecting and testing pollution prevention equipment and systems.

(i) Conduct testing and inspection of the pollution prevention equipment and systems at the facility on a scheduled periodic basis, commensurate with the complexity, conditions, and circumstances of the facility and any other appropriate regulations. You must use simulated discharges for testing and inspecting human and equipment pollution control and countermeasure systems.

(j) Describe in detailed records surface and subsurface well shut-in valves and devices in use at the facility for each well sufficiently to determine their method of activation or control, such as pressure differential, change in fluid or flow conditions, combination of pressure and flow, manual or remote control mechanisms.

(k) Install a BOP assembly and well control system during workover operations and before drilling below any casing string. The BOP assembly and well control system must be capable of controlling any well-head pressure that may be encountered while that BOP assembly and well control system are on the well.

(l) Equip all manifolds (headers) with check valves on individual flowlines.

(m) Equip the flowline with a high pressure sensing device and shut-in valve at the wellhead if the shut-in well pressure is greater than the working pressure of the flowline and manifold valves up to and including the header valves. Alternatively you may provide a pressure relief system for flowlines.

(n) Protect all piping appurtenant to the facility from corrosion, such as with protective coatings or cathodic protection.

(o) Adequately protect sub-marine piping appurtenant to the facility against environmental stresses and other activities such as fishing operations.

(p) Maintain sub-marine piping appurtenant to the facility in good operating condition at all times. You must periodically and according to a schedule inspect or test such piping for failures. You must document and keep a record of such inspections or tests at the facility.

5. Part 112 is amended by designating §§ 112.20 and 112.21 as subpart D, and adding a subpart heading as follows:

Subpart D—Response Requirements

Sec.

112.20 Facility response plans.

112.21 Facility response training and drills/exercises.

Subpart D—Response Requirements

6. Section 112.20 is amended by revising the first sentence of paragraph (h) to read as follows:

§ 112.20 Facility response plans.

* * * * *

(h) A response plan shall follow the format of the model facility-specific response plan included in Appendix F to this part, unless you have prepared an equivalent response plan acceptable to the Regional Administrator to meet State or other Federal requirements. * * *

* * * * *

Appendix C—[Amended]

7. Appendix C of part 112 is amended by:

a. Revising the first sentence of section 2.1; and

b. Revising the title and first sentence of section 2.4.

Appendix C to Part 112—Substantial Harm Criteria

* * * * *

2.1 Non-Transportation-Related Facilities With a Total Oil Storage Capacity Greater Than or Equal to 42,000 Gallons Where Operations Include Over-Water Transfers of Oil

A non-transportation-related facility with a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons that transfers oil over water to or from vessels must submit a response plan to EPA. * * *

* * * * *

2.4 Proximity to Public Drinking Water Intakes at Facilities with a Total Oil Storage Capacity Greater than or Equal to 1 Million Gallons

A facility with a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons must submit its response plan if it is located at a distance such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake, which is analogous to a public water system as described at 40 CFR 143.2(c). * * *

* * * * *

Appendix D—[Amended]

8. Appendix D of part 112 is amended by revising footnote 2 to section A.2 of Part A to read as follows:

Appendix D to Part 112—Determination of a Worst Case Discharge Planning Volume

* * * * *

Part A * * *

* * * * *

A.2 Secondary Containment—Multiple-Tank Facilities

* * * * *

Secondary containment is described in 40 CFR part 112, subparts A through C. Acceptable methods and structures for containment are also given in 40 CFR 112.7(c)(1).

* * * * *

Appendix F—[Amended]

9. Appendix F of part 112 is amended by:

a. Revising section 1.2.7;

b. Revising the second and last sentences of section 1.4.3;

c. Revising paragraph (7) and the undesignated paragraph and NOTE following paragraph (7) in section 1.7.3;

d. Revising section 1.8.1;

e. Revising the first two sentences of section 1.8.1.1, introductory text;

f. Revising the next to the last sentence of section 1.8.1.3;

g. Revising the next to last sentence of section 1.10.;

h. Revising paragraph (6) of section 2.1;

i. Remove the acronym "SIC" in section 3.0, and add in alphabetical order the acronym "NAICS"; and.

j. Remove the reference to "Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code" in Attachment F–1, General Information, and add in in alphabetical order a reference to "North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Code."

The revisions read as follows:

Appendix F to Part 112—Facility-Specific Response Plan

* * * * *

1.2.7 Current Operation

Briefly describe the facility's operations and include the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) code.

* * * * *

1.4.3 Analysis of the Potential for an Oil Discharge

* * * This analysis shall incorporate factors such as oil discharge history, horizontal range of a potential discharge, and vulnerability to natural disaster, and shall, as appropriate, incorporate other factors such as tank age. * * * The owner or operator may need to research the age of the tanks the oil discharge history at the facility.

* * * * *

1.7.3 Containment and Drainage Planning

* * * * *

(7) Other cleanup materials.

In addition, a facility owner or operator must meet the inspection and monitoring requirements for drainage contained in 40 CFR part 112, subparts A through C. A copy of the containment and drainage plans that are required in 40 CFR part 112, subparts A through C may be inserted in this section, including any diagrams in those plans.

Note: The general permit for stormwater drainage may contain additional requirements.

* * * * *

1.8.1 Facility Self-Inspection

Under 40 CFR 112.7(e), you must include the written procedures and records of inspections for each facility in the SPCC Plan. You must include the inspection records for each container, secondary containment, and item of response equipment at the facility. You must cross-reference the records of inspections of each container and secondary containment required by 40 CFR 112.7(e) in the facility response plan. The inspection record of response equipment is a new requirement in this plan. Facility self-inspection requires two-steps: (1) a checklist of things to inspect; and (2) a method of recording the actual inspection and its findings. You must note the date of each inspection. You must keep facility response plan records for five years. You must keep SPCC records for three years.

* * * * *

1.8.1.1. Tank Inspection

The tank inspection checklist presented below has been included as guidance during inspections and monitoring. Similar requirements exist in 40 CFR part 112, subparts A through C. * * *

* * * * *

1.8.1.3 Secondary Containment Inspection

* * * * *

* * * Similar requirements exist in 40 CFR part 112, subparts A through C. * * *

* * * * *

1.10 Security

According to 40 CFR 112.7(g) facilities are required to maintain a certain level of security, as appropriate. * * *

* * * * *

2.1 General Information

* * * * *

(6) North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Code: Enter the facility's NAICS code as determined by the Office of Management and Budget (this information may be obtained from public library resources.)

* * * * *

3.0 Acronyms

* * * * *

NAICS: North American Industrial Classification System

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Attachments to Appendix F

Attachment F–1—Response Plan Cover Sheet

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General Information

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North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Code:

* * * * *

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